FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1851. [NO. 1800.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly Observer $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

METHOD OF CURING HAMS.

The hams of Maryland and Virginia have long enjoyed a wide celebrity. At the last exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society four premiums were awarded for hams. We are informed by those who had the opportunity of examining them that they were of first-rate quality. The following are the recipes by which the hams were cured.

American Farmer.

E. HAMILTON'S RECIPE.—First premium. To every 100 pounds pork take 8 pounds of G. A. salt, two ounces of nitre, two pounds brown sugar, one and a half ounce of potash, and four gallons of water. Mix the above, and pour it over the meat, after it has lain through some two days. Let the hams lay six weeks in brine, and then dried two days before smoking. I have generally had the meat rubbed with fine salt before it is packed down. The meat should be perfectly cool before packing.

GRIFFY'S RECIPE.—Second premium. Two hundred pounds of pork take half a bushel and a half a peck of salt, three pounds of saltpetre, three pounds sugar, and two quarts of molasses. Mix; rub the bacon with it and keep on for three weeks in all; at the end of nine days take out the hams, and those which are at the top at the bot-

BROOKE, JR'S, RECIPE.—Third premium. One bushel of fine salt, half bushel of sifted alum salt, 1½ pounds saltpetre and one hundred pounds of pork; left to lie in brine four weeks; hung up and smoked with hickory wood until the rind became quite brown.

D. SLINGLUFF'S RECIPE.—Fourth premium. To 100 pounds green hams take eight pounds G. A. salts, two pounds of sugar, or molasses equivalent, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces pearl ashes, and two gallons water; dissolve well; skim off the scum arising on the surface. Pack the hams compactly in a tight vessel of wood, rubbing the fleshy part with fine salt each day or two pour the above pickle over the meat, taking care to keep it covered with pickle. In four to six weeks, according to the size and weight of the hams, that is to say, the longer period for the large hams, hang up to smoke, hock up; smoke with green hickory wood. I have cured hams for the last twelve or fifteen years by the above recipe with uniform success, equal at all times to the sample presented.

Large Rye.—We were presented last week by Dr. Sills, of Nash county, with a sample of Rye, which he has been raising two or three years, which excels any specimens of that grain we have ever seen. It is larger than wheat, and so much resembles it in color, that it would be taken for that grain but for the peculiar shape of the rye, which it retains. It was brought from Georgia, and is evidently a distinct variety. It is not only remarkable for the large size, but the abundance of yield. A gentleman in Franklin, we learn, raised last year six bushels from a peck. It does well on a rich soil, like most other products of the earth; and not being so hardy as common rye, the best time to sow it in this climate, is about the middle of January. We presume Dr. Sills would furnish any of our farmers, who may desire to try it, with seed.—*Raleigh Star.*

Love in Court.—Quite a scene occurred in the Brooklyn City Court on Tuesday. Mr. Francis P. Graham, of that city, aged 60, brought a suit against his young wife, aged 19, for divorce, on the ground of alleged adultery. The charge was flatly denied on oath. The parties went to trial. Messrs. Ingraham and Underhill, of Brooklyn, appeared for the husband, and E. D. Culver, Esq., of N. York, for the wife. The case was tried by a Jury before Judge Greenwood, and the trial occupied three days. After the cause was summed up and committed to the Jury, they were out some hours without agreeing on a verdict.

While the Jury were deliberating, the parties desired an interview with the Court. It was granted. The parties soon came up, shook hands, cried, forgave each other, agreed to bury the past and live together again as at the first. This was told to the Judge; the Jury were called in, the parties appeared in Court, had an entry made in the minutes of their reconciliation, the Jury were discharged, the suit dismissed, and to the evident delight of the Judge, Counsel, Jury and spectators, the whole matter ended, thus demonstrating that love is stronger than law.

New York paper.

The Charleston Trade.—The direct trade of Charleston, S. C., has increased to an extraordinary degree. The "News" of that city states that the receipts of the wharves at the customhouse there, for the last three months, averaged about $100,000 per month exclusive of the duties to be paid on goods which have gone into the warehouse. This sum is as much as the entire receipts used to amount to.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal, for the purpose of expressing our concurrence in *most* of its views.

Sympathizing with Mr. Avery, as every man acquainted with the characters of the parties, and the nature of the provocation, must do, we have yet been shocked at the indiscreet publications made in the Western papers on the subject. The law undoubtedly pronounces the act of Mr. Avery a deliberate killing of a human being, subjecting the perpetrator to the most ignominious punishment. Yet the newspapers scout the law, justify the legal offender in advance of his trial, rejoice in his acquittal, tell us how despondent he was before, and how relieved and cheerful he was after, he had shot Flemming. All this has struck us as in the worst possible spirit. No one can properly justify the killing of another, except in self-defence, a plea which is not set up in this case. No one, no newspaper especially, should justify and applaud an act in violation of human and divine laws. Our sympathies may be, nay must be in this case, with the offender of those laws. But as the Journal well says, "the pardoning power is vested in another place." And wo be to society when individuals, and presses, and juries, all unite in vesting in individual hands the right to kill, and the right to absolve from the legal results of such killing. Better for society, better for Mr. Avery himself, if public feeling had not usurped the powers of the Law. Far better if the Jury had done its duty, and the Executive of the State had then exercised the attribute of mercy with which the same Law has clothed him, for this and other cases.

Some good will probably grow out of this sad occurrence. The almost indiscriminate abuse of parties and witnesses in Court, by some Attorneys, is a great evil, deeply felt and much complained of. We cannot tell whether or not this was a case in which Mr. Avery was justified in such severity of remark. It is more than probable that it was. But the occurrence may well induce Lawyers to give more reflection to the subject, and to be very sure that their duty requires such a course, before they adopt it. And parties and witnesses, who feel sore under remarks so indulged in, will do well to remember the fate of Flemming, before they take into their own hands the right to revenge such insults.

We did not intend, at first, to say any thing on this subject, but the remarks of the Wilmington Journal, a political friend of Mr. Avery, have induced us to add our feeble mite to its effort at the maintenance of the Law.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

STANDARD OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1851. }

ACQUITTAL OF MR. AVERY.

"It affords us great pleasure to announce the triumphant acquittal of W. W. Avery, by a jury of his country.

"His trial for killing Samuel Flemming commenced in Burke Superior Court, on Friday the 14th, and closed on Saturday the 15th. The Jury, after ten minutes consultation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

"A crowd of a "thousand people responded with tears of rejoicing to the verdict of the jury."

"We congratulate his friends throughout the State, and the public generally, upon this result."

We are not acquainted with the particulars of the case farther than they have been published in the papers, and cannot therefore speak of the precise nature of the evidence adduced on trial. We believed at the time we first heard of the affair that not a hair of Mr. Avery's head would be hurt on account of it. No matter what the verdict of the jury might have been, even to the conviction for murder, the demand for pardon would have been so urgent and universal that no executive could have refused to accede to it, and the public opinion which would have demanded the pardon, would of itself have acquitted him of all imputation. But we must say this much, not only because it is our own opinion, but also that of many others whose judgment we respect, that unless some additional evidence was produced on trial, calculated to show that the shooting was done in self-defence, or that Mr. Avery fully believed it to be so, the majesty of the law, which had been insulted, the sanctity of a court of justice which had been violated, nay, the oaths of the jurors themselves, required a different verdict for their vindication. As we have before said, not a hair of Mr. Avery's head could or should have been hurt, nor his reputation have suffered the slightest blot or stain. Unless, we repeat, some hitherto undeveloped circumstances appeared on trial, the course which would have met our views, would have been for Mr. Avery to have submitted and for the Governor to have pardoned him. The executive *has* such equitable power. A jury *has not* and should not be asked to exercise it in violation of their oaths.

Whether, in a strictly religious point of view, Mr. Avery acted rightly or wrongly we cannot pretend to say, but as a man of the world, situated as he was, outraged and insulted as he had been, and with precisely such a state of public opinion upon such subjects as exists in the community in which he lives, no other course was open or possible for him, and instead of blame, he deserves sympathy. Our remarks are not, therefore, intended by way of censure upon him, but as a remonstrance against the custom of juries, sworn to decide impartially in accordance with the law and the evidence, permitting their personal feelings in regard to the equity of the case, to swerve their judgments from the strict obligation imposed upon them by their oaths. With juries, the law alone should take its course. The pardoning power is vested in another place.

Mr. Clay is among the number of Members of Congress who have already arrived in Washington, prepared to take their seats on Monday next.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic brings Liverpool papers to the 12th inst.

Cotton had further advanced ⅛d., and sales averaging 12,000 bales per day.

There is no political news of importance. France was tranquil.

MONEY.—The Stock market at the North, that great money barometer, has lately become very buoyant, though failures, and for large amounts, are still of rather frequent occurrence, and higher than legal rates of interest continue to be paid for money. The shipments of specie to Europe, to pay the balances of over-trading, are very large; but fortunately the receipts of gold from California are still larger.—This source of supply preserves our country from the bankruptcy which would inevitably result from such extravagance as buying thirty to fifty millions a year more than we sell. But whether this gold is in the end to be a blessing or a curse remains to be seen. The question, whether it will not make a material change in the value of the precious metals, is again seriously discussed. One very annoying evil is already attributed to the influx of gold, viz: the scarcity of silver. Gold has become relatively so abundant, that it has depreciated, and therefore circulates, and will continue to circulate, so long as its legal value is preserved, in preference to silver, of which there is no corresponding increase.

We have received from the Editor of the Newbernian, a very neat pamphlet copy of the Life, Trial, Confession, and Execution of John Tilghman, of Lenoir county, N. C., for the murder of his uncle, Jos. J. Tilghman, in August 1850. It is a record of crime and its penalty, resulting from a life of idleness and dissipation.

PROGRESS ON OUR RAILROAD.

It is indeed gratifying to note the progress of work on the Railroad contracts in this vicinity. On every section in the county, except two or three, there are more or less hands employed.

Fields, Shelly & Co. have been at work for some time past, and we learn have their contract in a state of forwardness. We are not informed how many hands they have employed.

C. P. Mendenhall & Co., whose contract extends over six or seven sections (six miles in length,) have nearly thirty hands employed, and the number will be increased as fast as carts, &c. are procured to facilitate the operations. This Company have over three miles grubbed and are now making headway in grading, and quarrying and hauling rock for culverts.

Messrs. Cole & Mebane, whose contract embraces two sections immediately west of town, are going ahead with an active set of hands, and will soon have their grubbing done.

On the contract east of this place,—fourteen sections, from the Alamance line to a point south of Gov. Morehead's residence,—taken by Col. McLean & Company, there are about seventy hands at work, at five different points. Some twenty-five hands are employed within the town corporation and vicinity, and have been principally at work, for the last two or three weeks, upon the culverts. The masonry of the culverts is done in a most substantial manner, and is, we understand, entirely approved by the Engineer. It is worth a journey of several miles, to an inexperienced contractor, to see how these culverts are put up. The Company commenced grading on the 14th section, in the corporation, this week, and the array of carts and horses and wheelbarrows, and hands with their mattocks and shovels, digging and throwing up the earth, and passing and repassing like ants on an anthill, presents a most animating spectacle. The grubbing is finished some four miles east of town, and the grading will henceforth go steadily forward to completion. J. Gibson, Esq., a member of this Company, has been engaged in grading for some time on the 1st section, near the county line. At several points between, grubbing, and rock work, and we believe also grading, are going on. The number of hands on the whole of the McLean contract is increasing daily, and constantly accelerating progress is contemplated until the contract shall be finished.

The enterprise and spirit manifested by all these contractors is worthy of all praise, and furnish an example to be followed all along the route. We understand, however, that in Alamance, and in several points in Davidson, Rowan, and still further west, the "work goes bravely on."

Greensborough Patriot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

Mayor Kingsland, of this city, has received a letter from Kossuth by the Atlantic, in which he states that he will be unable to leave for America in the steamer Washington, which sails on the 14th, and will therefore delay his departure until the sailing of the Humboldt, on the 20th instant. He may therefore certainly be looked for about the 2d of December.

As we anticipated, we have the pleasure of announcing Mr. Avery's *acquittal.* His trial commenced on Friday, and terminated about 1 o'clock on Saturday. John Woodfin, Esq., of Asheville, conducted the prosecution on the part of the State, and did his duty, we learn, in a manner which reflects much credit upon him—presenting the case in its legal bearing with boldness and ability, and closing his eyes to all extraneous influences. Mr. Avery was ably defended by N. W. Woodfin, of Morganton, and Gen. Bynum, of this place. The speeches of all three of these gentlemen are spoken of as among the ablest ever delivered in our courts of justice. The Jury was composed of highly intelligent and honorable men, and were not out more than ten minutes before they agreed upon their verdict.

Mountain Banner.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.—The National Intelligencer, alluding to speeches lately delivered in England, in which active interference of the United States in the revolutions of Europe was promised by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and Mr. McCroskey, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, very properly says,—

Certain it is, that any pledges, by whomsoever given, to Europe, of intervention by the United States in the schemes of Revolutionary leaders or adventurers in any country on the other side of the water, are without warrant in any action or indication by this Government, or any countenance in the sober sentiment of any considerable part of the American people.

So far from the invitation to the United States, extended to Kossuth and his companions by this Government, being susceptible of an interpretation which would place it in the light of an engagement to take sides with any party in any civil war or commotion in any country in Europe, it may be confidently asserted that nothing was further from the thought of Congress, in passing it, than to embark this country in any such Quixotic enterprise.

Let the act of Congress speak for itself. That it may do so, we hereto annex a copy of it, that every reader may hear what it says. It speaks no other language, the reader will perceive, than that of praise of the magnanimity of the Turkish Government, and emulation of its disposition to afford a refuge in the United States to Louis Kossuth and his associates "in captivity." There is not a word nor a syllable intimating an intention or disposition on the part of the United States to go a step further. There is no politics in the act. It begins and ends with humanity, and it had in view no other end.

COPIED FROM "THE STATUTES AT LARGE."

A Resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.

WHEREAS the People of the United States sincerely sympathize with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish Government in receiving and treating those noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions: Therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to authorize the employment of some one of the public vessels which may be now cruising in the Mediterranean to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

APPROVED, *March* 3, 1851.

The Baltimore Patriot says,—

In the speech delivered by Mr. R. J. Walker, at the Kossuth dinner, in Southampton, England, he undertook to assure his hearers, among other things, that if any attempt should be made by any of the other nations of Europe, to overturn the government of England, it would present an occasion for the United States to interfere in the contest,—to throw aside the policy of "non intervention," which had ever controlled every administration of the government from the time of Washington down to the present time—and to make themselves a party to it. We cannot but regard these words of Mr. Walker as idle, and they may be excused, when the time and the place of making them is considered, because, as is suggested, they were made to advance the object of his visit to England, which is to obtain money on a loan. There would seem to be some force in this excuse, as among the other things which he enumerated the United States would interfere to prevent, was the "abandoning of the Queen, and the giving up of the Throne." There may be, and there is no doubt, a great respect felt in this country for Queen Victoria as a worthy lady, but it is certainly a mistake to suppose that the republicans of the United States would go to war to keep her the queen of England, or to preserve the throne of that country from overthrow. The people of England, resting as they seem to do, content, under their monarchical system, may be supposed to believe that their's is the best form of government. The republicans of the United States differ with them essentially in this; and not sympathizing with a government of Kings or Queens, will not be apt to become a party to preserve their thrones from overthrow.

But all this aside. What we would do, is what we have done. The republicans of the United States hold their country independent of all other nations. They insist that it is for themselves to decide under what form of government they shall live. What they claim for themselves, they accord to the people of all other nations. They cannot, therefore, and they will not, therefore, make themselves parties to the quarrels and contentions of other nations. They seek not to force free principles upon the people of any government by war. They would teach by example, and that example we know, by the events that have taken place in all parts of the world, is more effective than any force of arms can be. Give to us peace—let our country remain as it is, the asylum for the oppressed of every clime—and it is impossible that the principles of republicanism upon which it is founded, shall not extend and ultimately pervade, not only on the continent of Europe, but in England too.

Non-intervention in European affairs was the policy upon which Washington and our Constitutional Fathers founded this Republic. Amid the severest trials of the French Revolution, Washington clung to this policy, followed by Adams, and even by Jefferson, whose sympathies were so strong with France, and hatred so great of England, as often to tempt him, but never to divert him from it. The Democratic party carried the policy so far, during John Quincy Adams's administration, that in the matter of the Panama Congress, to be held upon our own continent, he was bitterly assailed for proposing to send there only an apparently *intervening* Minister.—*N. Y. Express.*

There is one gratifying feature in this border foray [on the Rio Grande] which we cannot help remarking; the utter want of sympathy the floating unemployed fillibusters in our Northern cities seem to have for it. Notwithstanding the somewhat exciting character of the contest, as the telegraph made it appear a few weeks since, we do not hear of a single volunteer going from this part of the country. Not even a "sympathy" meeting has been held in the Park; nay, most wonderful of all, Carvajal's name was never lisped even in Tammany Hall, in any of the excited meetings that were held there for bunkum, just before the late election. The orators on those occasions though, we remember now, were so taken up with the Cuban affair, and so busy with "European intervention" and a "Republican crusade against the Continental despots," (*vide* Mr. Corry,) that it is possible they forgot all about Captain Carvajal and his crew. This was a sad oversight; but it is not too late yet to make amends. The "Smugglers," at last accounts, had fallen back on Reynosa, waiting for reinforcements. The chances are that their position there by this time is not of a very comfortable nature. Recruits from Tammany Hall or the Pewter Mug, no doubt, would be welcome; but, as the next election day is nearly a twelvemonth distant, we suspect it will be a hard job to invigorate the now slumbering patriotism of the unterrified. Can't the National Democrat or Boston Post blow the bugle?.—*N. Y. Express.*

Deep River Coal.—We have on our mantel a large specimen of mineral coal, from the tracts of Messrs. Nash, Gilmer, Waddell and Caldwell, on Deep River, in Chatham county. It is a remarkably pure specimen of the bituminous coal, and *burns like grease.* It was taken out at the depth of twelve feet from the surface of the ground, and about four feet below the surface of the coal bed. The depth of the bed is unknown, but as far as the workmen had penetrated, all was found of the same excellent quality. The indications are that the coal fields of that region are inexhaustible; and the facilities for getting the coal off to profitable markets are likely to be such, on the completion of the Deep River navigation improvements, that vast and increasing benefit to the State may be confidently looked to from this source.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Samuel E. Sewell, the old Abolition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and perhaps the most out and out Abolitionist, next to Garrison, in all that State, and Elizur Wright, one of the chief aiders and abettors in the escape of Shadrach, the runaway slave, are the avowed editors of the Boston "Commonwealth," which boasts,—"We have carried the State, *by a coalition with the Democrats.*"—[Washington "Union," please make a note!!

The steamer of Saturday last from New York for Liverpool took $1,096,644 in specie.

LARGE POTATO.—The Editor of the Wilmington Herald has received a Potato weighing nearly eight pounds from Levin Lane, Esq. of Rocky Point, New Hanover.

How to do it.—There is good sense in the following advice to young men and women, who are thinking of matrimony. It is from an article by Grant Thorburn, in the Home Journal:

"There is nothing to be gained in dangling for a twelvemonth, after a sensible woman, talking unmeaning stuff—words without wisdom. Tell her your wish *like a man,* and not like a blubbering school boy. She will never trifle with your affections; and if there are three grains of common sense in your *muckle* carcass, she will be your own before a month has passed. See the history of Rebecca, in Genesis, 24th chapter, 56th verse:—When Abraham's servant had concluded the preliminary contract with Mrs. Laban, on the part of her daughter, to become the wife of Isaac, the old man was anxious to get home, to show his young master the *bonny lass* he had brought him; the mother wished him to remain a few days to recruit himself and his camels. He persisting, it was finally referred to the daughter. 'We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth,' said the mother. When Rebecca appeared, her mother asked, 'Wilt thou go with this man?' Rebecca replied, 'I will go.'

"There was a noble girl for you. No tear started from her black eyes; no whining, nor simpering make-believe, nor mock modesty, but what her heart wished, her lips uttered. Like an honest maiden, she replied, 'I will go.' Now, young ladies, go and do likewise When the man whom you prefer before all others in the world, says, 'Will you go with me?' answer, 'I will go.'

"By the bye, ladies, when you wish to read a true, simple and unsophisticated love-story, just read over the 24th chapter of Genesis."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, Nov. 22, 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son: A plain statement of facts in relation to the murder of the late Rev. Robert McNabb, by those who have had the best opportunity of finding out the truth, seems to be required, to put a stop to the many false rumors and unfeeling suspicions which are in circulation.

It is an act of justice to the unfortunate, and cannot prejudice the perpetrators of the horrible crime.

The two negroes, Alfred and John, who committed the murder, say that their master was in the habit of walking in the garden after night, and taking advantage of their knowledge, Alfred concealed himself in a little house in the further corner of the garden, while John stood outside of the garden and behind the house. It was near nine o'clock when Mr. McNabb entered the garden, smoking his pipe, and walked to the door of the house mentioned, where, for some cause unknown to the negroes, he asked "who's there?"—but receiving no answer, stepped in and immediately received a heavy blow upon the chest from a large hickory stick with which Alfred stood waiting.

He fell back out of the door upon the ground, without uttering a complaint, and apparently lifeless. Alfred then rushed out and struck him two or three other blows upon the head, when John, who had thus far been inactive, jumped over into the garden and assisted Alfred in putting the body over the fence. Just as they were getting him over, he made some queer noise like groaning, as they express it, and John, taking the stick, gave him two or three heavy blows upon the head, and it ceased. They then carried him about twenty yards into a lot back of the garden, where there had been corn, and laid him down between two rows, and Alfred stabbed him in the neck just under the angle of the jaw, with a very large knife, severing the jugular veins and carotid arteries upon both sides; and John, with a smaller knife, stabbed him at the same time in the right side. Here they left the body for a short time until John could go and carry water to a gentleman who was spending the night at the house. They returned, and making a noose upon a rope, put it around the neck and tied one foot with the other end, and placing a rail under the rope, between the head and foot, bore the body off upon it—John walking before and Alfred behind—to an unfrequented place at the back of a field about 250 yards distant, and threw it over the fence where it was found: the whole having been done without noise, and in a very short time.

They took two pocket books and a purse from his pockets, containing upwards of $200, which, together with the stick and knife and bloody clothing, were found at places designated by them.

They state further, that no person but themselves knew they intended to commit or had committed the murder upon that night; that no person, either white or black, had ever advised or encouraged it, or was concerned in it, either immediately or remotely, except the negro woman Dicy, who has been implicated by them.

Their statement is believed to be entirely true by every body here. And it is hoped that this plain account of the matter may serve to put a stop to mean and uncharitable rumors, which are alike unworthy of men and of christians, and disgraceful to human nature, and which, it may be said with credit to this community, are neither entertained, believed, or tolerated here.

Very respectfully, yours,
S. C. BRUCE.

The Cotton crop as estimated for this year, will amount to at least 2,700,000 bales, and the largest quantity of this immense crop will be transported to market during the succeeding four months.—This calculated at the low estimate of thirty dollars per bale, will produce $81,000,000.—*N. Y. Express.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning at 11 o'clock, Judges Grier and Kane presiding, Castner Hanaway, white man, a Quaker, was placed on trial for alleged treason, growing out of the Christiana outbreak, in which Mr. Gorsuch was killed and his nephew badly wounded.—Shortly after 9 o'clock an immense crowd of blacks and whites blocked up the passage way through Independence Hall, leading to the Court-room. At 10½ o'clock the doors were opened and the crowd rushed in, filling the room to suffocation. Not a single negro was seen inside. The counsel for the United States are U. S. District Attorney, Jno. W. Ashmead, James Ludlow, Geo. L. Ashmead, Robert J. Brent, and Hon. James Cooper. The counsel for Hanaway are John M. Reed, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Jno. S. Lewis, and Theodore Cuyler. The list of jurors was called, and eighty-one answered to their names. Judge Grier said he would compel the attendance of jurors by fining each absentee $100.—After some preliminary business, excusing jurors, &c., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the jury will be empannelled.

THE NEW YORK CALAMITY.—The Express contains the following additional particulars. It seems that 42 children were killed, and from 60 to 70 wounded.

"The Jury of Inquest proceeded to the residences of the bereaved parents for the purpose of examining the bodies. It was evident from the appearance of these, that by far the greater number lost their lives by suffocation. But few bore the marks of violence, or of a severe blow; many of the faces were extremely black from the nature of the death. The death of some of them had been so sudden and attended with so little of suffering or struggle, that the features were as composed and as undisturbed as in life. Others had evidently experienced some moments of agony before the departure of life, being perhaps nearer the top of the pile, and obtaining just enough air for breath to prolong their final sufferings.

"But upon the whole the blow of the angel of death which has stricken down so many of tender years and hope, fell as gently as could have been wished, except in the agony of the few moments which must have preceded the loss of life. We observe that nearly all died from suffocation, and that but a very few bodies were mutilated. In one or two instances a neck was dislocated, and death caused thereby.

"The body of Abby Antoinette Jacobus, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days, appeared so calm and beautiful that the Foreman called upon the Jurors in the back ground to come and see it, for, said he, "I never saw a more angelic countenance in my life." A smile upon the lips, as if the spirit, in passing away without a pang, had lingered to impress a kiss upon what was once its earthly prison."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says,—

"'Tis long since any catastrophe has so painfully thrilled our city. It sent a shudder through every feeling heart. The place, the cause, the circumstances, the victims, all combined to give fearful impressiveness to the event. The evening fires of thousands of households beamed on moistened eyes and pallid cheeks as the tale went round from father, mother, sister, brother. It was a tale indeed that came home—home to every family association, home to every domestic sympathy. It told too well how fragile are the ties that we most dearly prize. It brought to the mind thoughts of yearning hearts in an instant crushed, and happy hearths in a moment made desolate. 'Tis ever hard to yield to death the idols of our love. But to stand by the bed side of the dying one, and watch the spirit gently loose itself from earth and daily put on more and more of its heavenly raiment, is easy, it is easy indeed, in comparison with what we have to suffer when the loved one, who but a moment before was rejoicing our soul like an imperishable blessing, is, as it were in the twinkling of an eye, snatched from our side forever. Who that has not experienced them shall imagine the pangs of that trial? The anguish of those parents whose darling ones crossed their thresholds with cheeks flushed in health, and eyes beaming with gladness, only to be brought home bruised, broken corpses—but this indeed is no theme for us. May God be with them in their tribulation!

Hints to Farmers.—A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animal, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

Ground once well ploughed is better than thrice poorly.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well, and keep it clean, and it will generally be productive. Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps and stones, scatter their seed over the farm, and are very likely to grow.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer. An ox that is in good condition in the spring will perform more labor and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor.

When you see the fence down, put it up—if it remains until to-morrow, the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but it will soon fire.

MARRIED,

In New York, on Wednesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. E. N. Mead, Dr. RICHARD B. HAYWOOD, of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss JULIA OGDEN, eldest daughter of the late John G. Hicks, of the former city.

In Montgomery county, on the 17th inst., by P. C. Sanders, Esq. ALEX. DENNIS to JANE SMART, daughter of Capt. N. W. Smart.—Also, on the 23d, at Prospect Church, by the same, ANDREW J. DENNIS to NANCY MORGAN.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Gen'l Simpson, in Rockingham county, by the Rev'd Pres't Deems, Gen. JOAB HIATT, of Greensborough, to Miss MARY A. BRENT, of Rockingham.

In Guilford county, on the 2d inst., by Wm. Coble, Esq., Mr. MICHAEL RIGHTSELL, of Alamance county, to Miss MAHALA ANN, daughter of Wm. Brown, of Guilford.

In Davidson county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev'd J. Tillet, Dr. R. W. THOMAS to Miss MARGARET C. HAMPTON; both of Davidson.

In Randolph county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. George McNeill, Mr. DAVID W. PORTER, late of Greensborough, to Miss FRANCES WALKER, daughter of Sam'l Walker, dec'd.

In Cheraw, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. T. Wightman, JAS. T. KENDALL, Esq. to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of J. C. McRae, Esq.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ultimo, CHARLES HALTUM, a very aged and respected citizen. Also, on the 21st inst., STEPHEN HAMILTON.

In Iredell county, on the 13th inst., of Pneumonia, in the 63d year of her age, Miss CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH FRONTIS, younger sister of the Rev. Stephen Frontis.

In Rowan county, on the 10th inst., Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, aged about 72 years.

At Rocky River Springs, N. C., on the 12th inst., Mr. THOS. ELLERBE, of S. C.

In Jones county on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARY E. HATCH, in the 27th year of her age.

On October 10th, 1851, in Henry County, Tennessee, Rev. JONATHAN STEPHENSON, formerly of Wake County, N. C., aged 71 years. The deceased had been an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for fifty years, and an ordained minister of the gospel for thirty years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

22—Brig Amesbury from Rum Key, Bahamas: Schr Mora from Charleston. 23—Brig Richard Cobden from Cardiff.

PORTFOLIOS, Travelling and Packing Trunks, for sale by
LEITH & JOHNSON.
2 doors West of C. P. Pemberton.

THE MORGANTON TRAGEDY.

The public anxiety to learn all the particulars of the melancholy affair between Col. Avery and Mr. Flemming, calls for the re-publication of the following particular account, copied from the Asheville Messenger, (omitting the first paragraph:)

For the information of our readers generally, we shall give the particulars of this dreadful tragedy as we have learned them, and as we presume they occurred from the beginning to the end. Mr. Flemming had claims on Mr. John Greenlee, and of whom Mr. Ephraim Greenlee is Guardian. Against him Mr. F. got judgment. Afterwards Mr. G. filed a bill in Equity enjoining the collection on fraudulent grounds and employing Col. Avery to defend the suit, who had on several previous occasions appeared as counsel against Flemming.—At Marion Court, on Saturday, seventeen days before the murder, this case was tried, and Mr. Avery used the words in defence of his client, or otherwise, at which Mr. F. took umbrage; we learn that they were not more severe than most other lawyers would have used under similar circumstances. After Mr. A. left the Court room, and was somewhere near Mr. Whitson's store, he was met by Mr. F. and asked if he would say out of the Court House, what he had said in it. Mr. A. remarked that what he had said was in his official capacity, and that he had nothing to say to him, or was not accountable to him out of the Court House for such acts. Mr. F. then asked him if he would fight him.—Mr. A. remarked that he wanted no fuss with him in any way, and turned to walk off, when Mr. F. drew a cowhide from under his coat and struck him several times, from four to ten licks, in rapid succession; in this time they became engaged in a fight, and several severe licks were struck on both sides, when they were separated. Mr. A. was considerably bruised, and was bleeding in the face; went to the hotel, and Dr. J. S. Erwin dressed the wounds. Mr. A. then consulted Dr. Erwin and E. P. Jones, Esq., to know what to do, and insisted on them getting him a pistol, or other weapon, saying he did not know what he might do before he left. Both these gentlemen refused to give counsel, but Dr. Erwin procured a pistol somewhere, and let Mr. A. have it. Just after the fight Mr. F. remarked that he would fight Mr. A. from the point of a pin to a cannon's mouth. Mr. A. soon after left, and went home that night; attended Caldwell Court the next week, returned, and was in court at Morganton on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday, Mr. Flemming (with his little son with some horses) being on his way to Charleston, went into Morganton early in the morning, stopped at Dr. Happoldt's, inquired of him if any threats had been made, heard of none, left his saddle bags and his revolver in them, and remarked that he had always went where his business called, was not afraid, went out, was seen about the streets at various times and places, and in the Court House once or twice, and had remarked that day or before, that he would not take a thousand dollars for the cow-hiding he had given Mr. A., etc.; which was proved afterwards.

Immediately after dinner and the calling of Court, the parties both appeared in the Court House. Mr. A. was seated in the bar, and about five feet from, and opposite N. W. Woodfin, Esq., and just in front of the Judge, when Mr. F. entered, walked up to the Clerk's desk in front of Mr. A., stood some little time, when he was called by Mr. Woodfin, stepped across, leant down and was conversing with him with his face rather from Mr. A., when the latter rose up, made a slight advance, presented a pistol from under his cloak, which protruded about three inches, and fired, all in an instant's time. The ball entered the right side, passed through the lower part of the heart, and came out near the left nipple. Mr. F. straightened up, threw his hand to his left breast, and jerked out his watch, (but it was supposed that he aimed to draw a weapon,) turned entirely round in a sinking attitude, and fell over on the other side; during which Mr. A. threw the pistol at him and broke it. Col. Gaither here caught Mr. A. and ushered him out of the Court House. Mr. F. immediately expired without uttering a word. Col. G. returned and declared that he could not prosecute for the State, when His Honor detailed J. W. Woodfin and T. R. Caldwell, Esqrs. Soon after it was stated that Mr. C. was employed for Mr. A. with Gen. Bynum and N. W. Woodfin. The unpleasant duty then fell on J. W. Woodfin alone, who with great reluctance, entered upon the discharge of his duties, drew a bill, and ordered Mr. A. into custody, who in the mean time had walked to the jail and entered. On Wednesday he was arraigned, a true bill found, recommitted to jail, and the trial set for Friday. The greatest excitement, consternation and sympathy prevailing all the time. A motion was made to move the trial, but there being no one to make the necessary affidavit, it was not done. On Friday, before a large concourse of people, after considerable trouble, the following gentlemen were empanneled as Jurymen: Wm. Conly, R. V. Micheaux, Phil. Warlick, Jacob Scagle, Peter Walker, Phil. Whisenant, Stephen Winters, —— Aikin, —— Melton, —— Franklin, (names not recollected.) W. S. Pearson, J. Morris, and J. D. Ferree, were qualified as witnesses for the State, and R. C. Pearson, Benj. Hamilton, and John Burgin, on the part of the defendant, to testify as to the prisoner's sanity. The State's counsel made out his case as above stated, from the testimony of the witnesses upon the stand. The counsel for prisoner drew from their witnesses, a belief that prisoner was not at himself or in his right mind, from various causes satisfactory to them, about the time of the murder. The testimony being closed, the State's counsel opened the case in a speech of three-fourths of an hour, covering the whole ground, and urging the importance of doing justice to all, independent of sympathy, and of maintaining the dignity and supremacy of the law. He was followed with a speech of similar length from T. R. Caldwell, Esq., and one of an hour from N. W. Woodfin, Esq., both appealing in the most touching strains, to the law, arguing that the Jury had a right to take it in their own hands, and cited a recent case in Vermont, and then to the feeling, sympathies, passions and honor of the Jury; the aggravation and insult offered their client, the lasting disgrace and reproach cast upon him, the time of the murder being the first time he had an opportunity of avenging the insult, &c. It being now late, the Court adjourned till Saturday morning. Gen. Bynum led off on Saturday morning, in a speech of one hour, marked with all the force, point and ability for which his efforts on such occasions are distinguished. The State's counsel concluded in an argument of one hour, reviewing the whole ground and contesting the right of some of the positions assumed by prisoner's counsel, particularly that of giving the law into the hands of the Jury as its exponents, instead of the universal custom of leaving it with the Judges. He appealed to the condition of the five orphan children of deceased, who three years since lost a mother, now a father; to the usual course of the law, independent of position, influence or rank, and that strict and impartial justice be meted out, as if to the most humble individual. His Honor, deeply affected, as were nearly all in the Court room at different stages of the trial, stated to the Jury that if they believed the testimony of the witnesses adduced on the part of the State, they were obliged to find the prisoner GUILTY, unless from the testimony of witnesses for prisoner, they were satisfied that prisoner did what he did not know, and did not not know what he did, then he was not accountable, and they would find accordingly. In regard to the Jury taking the law into their own hands, Judges had been set apart to interpret the law, from the fact that they had made themselves thoroughly acquainted with it, and it had been the almost universal custom for them to give it; yet an act of the Legislature had given counsel power, or the right to argue it to a Jury, and a Jury had the mere physical power to take it into their own hands, but if they did, they took it on their own responsibility, and must be held accountable to a higher tribunal for their acts. As to himself, he had endeavored to discharge his duty in that painful case honestly, justly, and impartially; and he appealed to his Maker for the rectitude of his intentions, and if he had erred, he threw himself upon His mercy.

The charge was an impressive one, and lasted about fifteen minutes, and to him it must have been a most painful one, for he witnessed the first affray, arrested and committed the prisoner and tried him for his life. The jury retired and in ten minutes returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Mr. Avery had, we may say, all the influences of any importance, all the sympathy and advantages that could avail anything in such a dilemma preponderating in his favor. The time, the place, the circumstances were all favorable to the trial then and there; every thing lent him aid but the stern decrees of the law, which "know no man after the flesh;" and these, had he been a sane man, would have stamped the act with inevitable GUILT, and their poignancy were only avoided by the charitable, and we sincerely trust the true belief that this unfortunate man's reason was dethroned, and that he was the creature of distracted, harrowed, outraged and ungovernable passions and feelings, when the fatal deed was committed. No one can justify the course of Mr. Flemming; he was passionate, ambitious, of quick temperament, daring and inconsiderate, and in consequence of it has lost his life. But few men would have known how to have acted under Col. Avery's circumstances; all think he should have had redress in some way—some that he had got it in the right way, and perhaps a majority at this time justify the whole proceedings, whilst others condemn the act and particularly the manner, time and place at which it was committed, as one of the most aggravating and outrageous that could have been committed in any civilized community, and cannot account for the finding of the Jury unless they were all deranged, or under a sympathetic hallucination; others think the Judge ought to have fined and imprisoned Mr. A. for contempt of court, if nothing worse, provided he believed him in his right mind, regardless of his opinions being overruled in the Supreme Court, on the rendition of the Jury, which was on the ground of insanity; others that Mr. A. did exactly right but that he ought to be hung for it; and we believe there is no one in the whole community who believes that he would have been hung had the Jury found him GUILTY. It is a heart rending case in all its aspects; we have given the general facts in detail, we trust impartially and correctly, for general information and not to wound or harrow the feelings of any one living, and hope that neither we or our readers may ever be so unfortunate as to share a similar fate to either of the parties, and especially that we may never have to record another such melancholy event in the precincts of our beloved State, in the circle of our friends and acquaintances, in the bosom of our peaceful and quiet community.

J. F. Waddell, the American Consul at Matamoras, issued a card on the 30th ult., in which he denounces the revolutionists as a set of miserable and miserably mistaken speculators, outlaws, adventurers, and robbers, and the Editor of the Brownsville "Rio Bravo" as a calumniator and hireling, preaching rapine and murder. He says the patriotism of the Mexican followers of Carvajal is of that kind defined by Dr. Johnson to be "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.

Treaty with the Camanches—Restoration of Captives.—The steamer Louisiana from Texas, has arrived, bringing dates from Galveston to the 21st inst.

Col. Rogers had effected a treaty with the Camanche Indians, and succeeded in recovering 27 captives taken by the tribes.

It is reported that Gen. Carvajal, the Insurgent Chief, has received an accession of 400 men to his band.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25, 1851.

Two fugitive slaves from this city were arrested on Friday, at Columbia, Pennsylvania, by the United States marshal from Harrisburg. One of them by the assistance of a white man at Columbia escaped; but the other was taken to Harrisburg, delivered up to the owner, and brought back to Baltimore on Saturday night. The owner with the U. S. marshal, again proceeded to Columbia this morning, to secure the other, with his white sympathiser.

"Kossuth Pudding" is the name of a dish we see placarded at one of the eating houses on Nassau street. It is supposed to be a very good sort of a pudding for Hungary (*hungry*) people.—*N. Y. Exp.*

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The Journal of Commerce says that it has authentic intelligence from Washington to the effect that during the last fiscal year the revenue

From Customs amounted to	$49,000,000
From Public Lands, to	2,000,000
Total	$51,000,000

Eight millions of the Public Debt has been extinguished in the same period, by the purchase in New York of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts

From Customs were	$39,668,686
From Public Lands	1,859,894
Total	$41,528,580

The excess of revenue from Customs and Lands for the year ending the 30th of June last, over the preceding year, is therefore nine and a half millions of dollars.

The receipts from Customs exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his last Report to the House of Representatives, in the sum of $4,000,000. The land revenue exceeds the estimate only $33,000.

The total receipts into the Public Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1850, were $47,421,748.90. In that year the reduction of the public debt was effected to the extent only of $495,276.79.

In the last Annual Message of the President it was represented that a portion of the public debt, amounting to $8,075,986, must be provided for within two years, adding: "It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans." Happily that has been accomplished in a single year, from the surplus income of the country.

Journal of Commerce.

The signs are, that the present bids fair to surpass the turbulence and folly of the last session of Congress. The "Free Soilers" are preparing again to "agitate" the Slave question, and urge the repeal of the Fugitive Law, while on the other hand the South, exasperated at its disregard by some of their Northern brethren, and led on by the Secessionists, will contribute their mite to the excitement and *furore* by introducing and advocating a resolution annulling the law making appropriations for the extension of the Capitol, as the preparatory step to establishing a Southern Confederacy.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Toombs.—Since the speech of this gentleman, delivered a few days ago, in the capitol, all sorts of rumors have been wafted on the wings of the wind. The choicest bit of tattle is, that Mr. Toombs had formally announced his change of parties, and declared himself a democrat. Now although we rarely trouble ourselves with rumors, we will take occasion to say that Mr. Toombs announced no such thing. We will inform our readers what Mr. Toombs did announce, and most emphatically announce. He announced that he was a Constitutional Union Man, on the principles of the Compromise of the last Congress, and that he would support no man, and no party, be it whig or be it democrat, that did not adopt the same principles. If this makes Mr. Toombs a democrat, there are none but democrats in Georgia, with the exception of the Southern Rights party.—*Georgia Recorder.*

THE RESULT IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Jackson "Flag of the Union" of the 14th instant announces as follows the complete triumph of the Union party in Mississippi:

"The result of our State elections is now before us. After a struggle of more than twelve months, between the resisters to the plan of adjustment and the Union men, the popular decision has been fully and emphatically expressed in favor of the latter, in both the September and November elections. As the result of the first election, we now have in session in the capitol a Convention numbering eighty-three Union members out of ninety-eight delegates.—As the result of the November elections, we have the whole Union State ticket elected, and three Union members elected to Congress out of four. Mr. B. D. Nabors has beaten Mr. Thompson in the first district, Mr. J. A. Wilcox has defeated Mr. Featherston in the second, and Mr. John D. Freeman has triumphed over Col. McWillie in the third. Gov. Brown has succeeded in the fourth district; and no doubt his success is owing to the fact that he every where claimed himself to be a *Union* man of the first order. The Legislature will also be decidedly Union in its complexion; thus giving the Union party the control over the election of United States Senators, both of whom will certainly be Union men. In addition, Mr. Scott has been elected Chancellor of the State, by a decided majority over his opponent, the Hon. John I. Guion. The Union party has great cause for congratulation, in the triumphs of both their principles and their candidates.

"From the last Congress our delegation returned home five out of six resisters of the most reliable stamp. Our delegation will go to the next Congress five out of six Union men of the most unquestionable devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government. Our State officers in the Capitol were all resisters, and where are they now? Succeeded by Union men—not one left as a memorial of the past.

"It is true our majority in the State is greatly diminished from the September election; but when we recur to the means used throughout the State, the arguments presented and the new issues assumed by our opponents, it is not surprising that such a result should occur. The people were told the question of resistance to the Compromise was settled, and that the present struggle was a "Whig trick" to foist Whigs into office! Other means, freely resorted to, to obtain votes, we understand were extensively practised; but we forbear. The result is sufficient. The Union ticket has triumphed by a decided majority; while our chief standard-bearer, Gen. Foote, against whom all the heavy artillery of the secession party was brought to bear, as well as all the small arms of their guerrilla skirmishers, has been most gloriously sustained. That is enough—it is sufficient glory for one political campaign."

Beautiful Metaphor.—The comparison of the journey of life to a transit across a desert is very felicitously expressed in the following lines by Charles Wesley:

"Here in the body pent,
Absent from Heaven I roam;
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer home!"

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

NINTH WARD SCHOOL CALAMITY.

Most of the unfortunate children killed by the dreadful calamity at the Ninth Ward school house on Thursday afternoon, were buried on Saturday and Sunday. Seventeen were interred in Greenwood cemetery on Saturday, and their funerals were attended by the surviving members of the classes to which they belonged. Probably there was not a clergyman in the city yesterday who did not allude in his sermon to this terrible calamity, and take occasion to impress upon his hearers the uncertainty of life.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jane street, a funeral sermon was delivered over the remains of Jane A. Gowry, by the Rev. Mr. Putney, and St. Luke's Church in Hudson street, the Rev. Mr. Tattle preached, and performed funeral services over the body of Amelia S. Brownell. We hear also of occasional sermons by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright at St. John's chapel, the Rev. Geo. S. Prentiss, at the Mercer street church, the Rev. J. R. Stone, at the Berean Baptist church, the Rev. J. S. Backus, at the McDougal street church, and others. No disaster has ever seemed to create more general gloom and mourning. Many interesting incidents are currently related, and have been reported in the various journals.

One poor girl, who was on the staircase after the balustrade had gone, feeling herself pressed toward the edge of the stairs, threw her arms around another girl next to her, who, having more support, stood in no immediate danger. The little one, feeling the grasp of her friend said, "Anne, let go or you will drag me down with you." And Anne did let go; she kept her footing for a few seconds, and then reeled and fell upon the mass of sufferers below. She was among the dead.

Letitia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Bleakley, was a pupil in one of the small classes, and when the children rushed for the stairway, she was carried with the current, and, as she describes, they all went down together as if upon the tossing waves. When descending below stairs, she sank upon one of the steps, beneath several of her school mates, and while lying there she was almost suffocated, became drowsy and sleepy, and finally said to a little girl beside her, "Antoinette! I am going to sleep," at this moment a piece of wood fell upon her head, and cutting it near the temple, the blood flowed profusely which revived her, and in a few minutes she was extricated from her perilous situation.

An instance of fraternal devotion is told of one Alfred Gage, who, after reaching the ground floor in safety, saw his brother on the fatal staircase, vainly seeking to retain his footing. Alfred attempted to make his way through the crowd to assist his brother, but his efforts were fruitless, and placing himself below the little fellow he told him to spring down, a height of twenty feet. Thus called upon the boy made the frightful leap, and both fell among the dying and wounded, without being in the least injured.

A girl nine or ten years old and a boy of six years, were rushing with the crowd to get down stairs, but just as the little fellow reached the door he thought of his hat, and determined not to go without it. His sister wanted to hurry him on, but he would not go, and they both returned to find his hat. Before they had crossed the school-room the railing broke, and the little boy and his sister were saved, for, before the hat was found persons entered the room, and prevented more of the children from passing through the door.

One girl about nine years old, came within a hair's breadth of destruction. She had been forced over the precipice by the crowd, but it chanced that her dress caught upon a projecting fragment of the banister and held her for at least a minute over the yawning gulf. She was finally rescued.

The parents of many of the deceased being in poor circumstances, subscriptions are being raised to provide the means of defraying the funeral expenses. The butchers in Washington market are said to have contributed $150 toward a fund for this purpose, on Saturday night, and we hear of other donations.

We are requested to correct an error in regard to Miss Harrison. She was seized with paralysis of the tongue, and not simply with a fainting fit, as we had supposed.

Hunted by an Anecdote.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in "The Independent," gives the following eperience: "More than six months ago a friend asked us if we had ever arisen in the pulpit and begun a sermon by the exclamation, 'It is damned hot.' Of course we denied the ridiculous story. In a few weeks another friend, with no small anxiety, asked leave to deny it in our name, as she had heard it several times asserted in large companies. Not long after this, another person, on hearing it, denied the fact, but was assured by a lady that she herself heard it! This must have been the lady that brought David Copperfield to church instead of her Bible, and left it in her seat. It is quite possible that there was some swearing going on, in her case, but she mistook the direction. Again and again we have heard the same story, with various modifications. It got into the newspapers, as a curious and characteristic anecdote. Two weeks ago it came to us in a country paper as an extract from the New York Evening Post. This version declares that the evening being sultry, the clerical wit (for no names were mentioned) arose, and repeated the expression three times, and then fanned himself awhile with a hymn book, while surveying the surprised audience! Somebody sent us the paper, with significant marks drawn around the story, as if the sender desired us to understand that he at least had found us out! Last week we received an affectionate epistle, dated 'Brentwood, (N. H.) Sept. 1, 1851,' in which the writer, though he professes not to believe the story, adds so many excellent remarks upon the guilt of such a folly as to remind us of the verdict of an English jury in the case of a man charged with sheep-stealing, 'Not guilty, but the jury would advise him not to do so again.'"

Mr. Beecher says that, so far as he is concerned, "the whole story, in every particular, root, trunk, branch, and leaf, is absolutely and ridiculously false." We remember, almost in our boyhood, a story of Rev. Rowland Hill, London, which was not unlike this, but in much better taste. This is doubtless a revamp of that, adulterated grossly in the process."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia brings dates from Liverpool to the 15th ultimo, three days later than those brought by the steamer Atlantic.

England.—Kossuth continues his triumphant progress, every where receiving unprecedented demonstrations of admiration and affection.

France.—The second reading of the new electoral law took place in the National Assembly on Thursday, the 13th, and it was lost by a majority of 27.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Ministry, every thing remained tranquil, and no extreme agitation was likely to be attempted until near the time of the general election, when the strength of parties will be exerted to the utmost.

Miscellaneous.—The submarine telegraph between England and France is in full and successful operation.

The accouchement of the Queen of Spain was daily expected. Arrangements had been made to transmit the birth and sex of the heir to the throne by signal lights.

The King of Hanover barely lived on the 10th, and was momentarily expected to die.

Accounts from New South Wales to the 18th of August give the most flattering reports of the quantity and quality of the gold about Bathurst. Sydney was nearly deserted. The weekly receipts of dust at the principal towns averaging £20,000 to £25,000.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—The demand for cotton continued brisk throughout the week, and prices have further advanced ⅛d., with sales during the week of 70,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—The flour market was firmer, and prices have again advanced an average of 6d. per bbl. The advance being chiefly on the better brands. Western canal was quoted at 19 to 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore also 19 to 20s.

THE COMING OF M. KOSSUTH.

The Hungarian Chieftain, so renowned of late in public report, is to arrive at N. York early in the next week, and to be received with great *eclat;* with greater show of honor, probably, than the city N. Y. has ever manifested towards any citizen of our own country, however eminent for virtue or distinguished by a long career of public service.

That a hearty welcome to our country should be extended to a distinguished European whom the Congress of the United States has, by a formal resolution, encouraged to visit this Western World, cannot be an unreasonable testimony of the correspondence of the public feeling with the hospitable intent of that resolution. So far as an exhibition of that feeling goes, we trust that the reception will be all that those engaged in getting it up can desire; that favoring breezes will waft the Hungarian to our shores, and bright skies cheer the ceremonies which will attend his landing.

Thus far our countrymen may well go without committing themselves to any political purposes which M. Kossuth may be supposed to have in visiting the United States. It certainly did not enter into the mind of Congress, in extending to him the invitation which he has accepted, that it was to lead to any systematic attempt at propagandism of European politics and habits of thought among our People. The policy of this Government, in regard to its intercourse with Foreign Powers, built upon a foundation of solid wisdom, has stood the shock of all the European agitations of sixty years past, and, it may be hoped, will remain unshaken by them for as many years to come. It was Washington who laid its corner-stone. Let no man presume, in our day, to disturb it.

National Intelligencer.

Australia threatens to become the rival of California in the production of gold, and England will be the grand reservoir into which this golden stream will pour. That these great gold discoveries and gold production must at some period exercise a vast influence on the destinies of the world, with the developments of commercial relations, changes in the value of property and prices of labor, there can be but little doubt. Already is San Francisco the fourth importing port in the United States. It is fast gaining on those that yet precede it, and it will not be long before it ascends another step in the ladder.

New York Express.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Trial of Christiana Riders.—The Circuit Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, despite the storm. A tremendous crowd were in attendance, among whom there were very few members of the Society of Friends. Four absent jurors were fined $100 each. A large number of witnesses did not answer to their names. After discussing legal points, *Castner Hanaway* was arraigned, and the bill of indictment read. He plead not guilty, his wife clinging to his arm. The Court is now tediously engaged in empannelling a jury.

This day and the next were devoted to getting a Jury, which being completed, the Court adjourned till Friday,—Thursday being Thanksgiving Day.

Dreadful Accident.—A grain bin in the brewery in Sheriff street, adjoining R. Hoe & Co.'s works, burst at noon to-day, and forced out the side wall of the building, which falling upon a blacksmith's shop connected with Messrs. Hoe's establishment, crushed it, and buried several men. Two dead bodies had been taken out when our reporter left. One of the deceased is supposed to be the foreman, Mr. Allen.

That jolly parson and editor, Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee, has the following standing advertisment at the head of his editorial columns:

"*Wanted.*—Fifteen abled bodied loafers to sit in the editor's office from sunrise to sunset. None need apply except those who can smoke all the time, and swear loud enough to prevent the editor from transacting any business whatever. They will of course be expected to read all the editor's private letters and manuscripts in his absence. We don't want all the fools in town to come at once, lest the business of the place should suffer."

HOGS.—At Louisville, Ken. $4 25 net. At Cincinnati $4 50. At Terra Haute, Ind., 30,000 hogs contracted for at $4 net. But $3 50 now offered.

The Cambria sailed on Wednesday last for Liverpool, with $600,000 in specie.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature met on Monday last. The Telegraph furnishes the following synopsis of the message of Gov. Means:

The message is brief and concise. It describes in detail the finances of the State. The assets of the Bank of the State are put down at $5,113,414, and the liabilities $3,208,424. The Bank realized, during the last year, a profit of over 9 per cent.

The Governor states that whatever action the State may choose to take in the present position of affairs, he will sanction; but he solemnly adjures the Legislature that since it has resolved upon resistance, and ordered the State to be armed for the emergency when the hour shall come, no wrong that had been complained of had been redressed—no indemnity offered for the past—no security given for the future.

The Governor further adds that, under the vaunted Fugitive Slave Law, it costs the owner, in some instances, over four times the value of the slave recovered, and in others it has cost the owner his life.

The message then appeals to the pride and patriotism of the people to resist the attempt to overawe and coerce them by troops stationed along the coast, and alludes to the guns of Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie frowning on the city of Charleston.

The Governor concludes with the remark that the present political condition of the country demands the burial of party feelings, which have distracted the State, and a union of energies against the common enemy of their institutions.

The New Orleans Picayune tells the following good story of a "California widow," a new variety of the species commonly known by the name of "grass widows:"

In the early part of the spring of 1849 a gentlemen of this city, remarkable for that rotundity of form and smiling expression of face which are generally the indications of good nature, free and easy manners, and a sober cast of thought, was suddenly seized with the California fever. His family consisted of a wife and a baby taken from one of the orphan asylums. The anxiety which he exhibited to lodge and provision them during his intended absence was the only care he was ever known to have experienced. But the wife was a loving and dutiful one, and she declared her willingness to endure almost any privation to promote his welfare.

He departed for the land of gold, and she, after some hard struggles with poverty, obtained a stock of fancy goods through the aid of friends and opened a small store in the lower part of the city. No correspondence passed between the neglectful husband and his lonely wife; and neither heard of the other from the time of his departure up to about the first of last month. On a Sunday morning, about that period, a large number of Californians arrived here in the steamer from Havana. M——, the truant husband, was among them. On landing he started immediately in pursuit of his wife, and in walking up Royal street unexpectedly saw her approaching him, leaning fondly on the arm of a portly gentleman, who seemed the exact counterpart of himself, and who was an old acquaintance of his. M—— dodged round a corner until they passed, and then following them, laughing to himself in anticipation of the agreeable surprise which he would soon give his wife and old crony, who, he supposed, was gallanting her through friendship for himself. They finally entered a neat little house in Casacalvo street, and M—— was about to follow when the door was closed. A colored girl answered his knock, however, and he inquired for Mrs M. He was told that no such person resided there, but he entered, notwithstanding, and stood in the presence of the persons he sought. He rushed forward to embrace his supposed wife and friend, and was cordially received by both; and becoming rather ardent in his attentions to the lady, her companion said: "My dear M, you appear to be laboring under a mistake. This lady is my wife. A divorce put you out of possession more than a year ago." Some little embarrassment followed, but nothing to mar the harmony which always existed between the parties, and M—— in a few days after returned to California. He declared, however, before he left, that he had also formed new matrimonial engagements, and merely returned to this city to gratify an intense curiosity relative to the condition and pursuits of his forsaken wife.

THE EFFECTS OF FEAR.

The following is quoted from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, a periodical in which we should not look for a fictitious narrative; yet the story is wonderful:

"A young man, twenty-three years old, came from the mines to San Francisco, with the intention of soon leaving the latter place for home. On the evening of his arrival, he, with his companions, visited the gambling saloons. After watching for a time the varied fortunes of a table, supposed to be undergoing the process of 'tapping,' from the continued success of those betting against the banks, the excitement overthrew his better judgment, and he threw upon the 'seven spot' of a new deal a bag which he said contained $1100, his all—the result of two years' privation and hard labor—exclaiming with a voice trembling from intense excitement, 'My home or the mines.' As the dealer slowly resumed the drawing of his cards, with his countenance livid from fear of the inevitable fate that seems ever attendant upon the tapping process when commenced, I turned my eyes upon the young man who had staked his whole gains upon a card; and never shall forget the impression made by his look of intense anxiety, as he watched the cards as they fell from the dealer's hands. All the energies of his system seemed concentrated in the fixed gaze of his eyes, while the deadly pallor of his face bespoke the subdued action of his heart. All around seemed infected with the sympathetic powers of the spell—even the hitherto successful winners forgot their own stakes in the hazardous chance placed upon the issue of the bet. The cards are slowly told with the precision of high-wrought excitement. The seven spot wins. The spell is broken—reaction takes place. The winner exclaims with a deep drawn sigh, 'I will never gamble again,' and was carried from the room in a deep swoon, from which he did not fully recover until the next morning, and then to know that the equivalent surrendered for his gain was the color of his hair, now changed to a perfect white."

Plank Road Meeting.—Over a rain on Thursday evening last small portion of our citizens were dance. The meeting was organized appointment of J. Busbee, Esq., and William White, Jr., Secretary some remarks from John A. Sco of Cumberland, and Thos. B Esq., of this County, a resolu passed, expressing the hearty in the success of the Plank R this city to Fayetteville; and ing to all those citizens of W Johnston, favorable to the enter hold meetings and co-operate citizens of Cumberland in their endeavors to accomplish the Raleigh Re

Improvement of the Neuse.—Thompson who was appointed Engineer to superintend the Neuse River, with a view to navigable, at all seasons of the in town a few days since. We he came down the river from above, and gave it a deliberation. We are happy to learn that Thompson gives it as his decided founded upon a cursory examin upon the data obtained by the far, that the contemplated imp entirely practicable, and that it fected at a comparatively pense. The Survey had been a considerable distance above K the fall is found to be very exceeding, as we understand, inches to the mile. This of vorable to the construction and make but few necessary tained also, that at the depth below the surface there is, tance, a bed of marl rock which as a foundation for the dams. There is no land cut Thompson thinks, upon the river which is fit for cultiva be overflowed by the back wa be caused by the dams. Upon the indications so far are all in a cheap and comparatively plishment of this important survey will now, in all pr completed to Waynesborough days. It will require, perhaps to prepare the full report, but sanguine in the expectation fully as favorable as its most anticipated, and that the go forward and be speedily

N

We think it nothing more justice to have it understood that this law, (the Fugitive one of the "compromise Democratic measure. *of the Compromise.*

Raleigh Standard, April 2

Live and learn! This is covery! Both Houses of entire press of the country—the Whig, Democrats, Abolition and even the "Secessionists, the Fugitive Slave Law as Compromise measures; but ishment of every body, the "Standard" has made the "it is *not*" and "*never was.*" he himself has invariably branch of that Compromise just drawn at random, from paper, the issue of the 20th last. In that he says, [in refer efforts at the North to construe Law,] "there the right is repeal THE ONLY ONE of this Compromise,] MEASURES, anything like substantial South."

Does the Editor recognize the 'Standard' as good author neighbor, you are losing your We would not be at all surp were soon to deny that you Cass at the last election!

Raleigh Re

We learn from unquestionable ty, (says the Louisville Cour Francis P. Blair is now on an ing tour for General Butler, for the Presidency, and that days ago he was anxiously this city. The Hon. Linn B taking an active part for Gen and the fact that the Legislature have united on him, as their party preference for the General, although the Freesoilers, under the lead of Blair & Co. General Butler any doubt, be one of if not the midable candidate before the Convention. The union of the Freesoil wing of the Democracy will not be overlooked by that It gives him an advantage that rest of the candidates named

---

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of Samaritan Lodge, O. O. F., located at Chapel Hill, the Bro. JOHNSON MALLETT DEBERNIERE nounced, whereupon Bro. Leon. F duced the following resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, in the economy of an Providence, it has pleased Almighty move from earth our esteemed and ther, JOHNSON MALLETT DEBERNIER vigor of youth and the commencement ful career: Therefore

Resolved, That this Lodge, in sub the demise of Bro. DeBerniere, and submission to the will of Divine W that our membership has sustained ble loss, and is called, for the first history of the Lodge, to mourn for friend and sincere Brother; and that has experienced the loss of an and worthy member.

Resolved, That it becomes us, as a fraternity whose bonds of union s the holiest sympathies of our nature, to our deceased Brother's family and in this painful bereavement, as we tenderest commiseration for them in sorrow.

Resolved, That, while the kindest can only soothe, not heal, the wo have thus been made desolate, we commend our worthy Brother's memo the infinite mercy of that "God who willingly afflict the children of men," makes no wounds his grace cannot

Resolved, That, as an expression of dolence and respect for the memory parted fellow-member, the members Lodge shall wear the usual badge of for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be in full upon the minutes of this Lodge, be furnished by the Secretary to the family, and also be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and Asheville Messenger, for publication.

The resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted by the Lodge.

K. B. WAITT, Sec'y.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Nov. 24, 1851.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1851.

Whig Meeting.

☞ The Whigs of Cumberland are requested to meet in the Town Hall, *This Afternoon*, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the ensuing State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor, and for the appointment of Delegates to represent the State at the Whig National Convention.

A full attendance is expected.

CONGRESS.—We have no information, as yet, of the organization of Congress; but the President's Message is in the hands of the Postmaster of this town, sealed up, to be opened as soon as information shall reach here, (probably to-day,) that it has been communicated to Congress. It will probably appear in Thursday's Observer, and we wish that more of our subscribers, (as in town, had entitled themselves to it in that paper.)

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We learn that the first seven miles of this Road have been put under contract at an average of about $1224 per mile for the Road complete. John A. Williams, Esq. has taken the contract.

Tolls for the month of November, on the Plank Road, are not all reported to the Clerk; $87 88 has been paid in, including all arrearages up, and to the 27th on the waggons coming down. The amount yet to be reported will make the aggregate sum from $975 to $1075.

MAIL THE MAILS.—The Postmaster General has effected an arrangement by which the mails and passengers are conveyed between New York and Washington in 24 hours—leaving each place at 9 P. M. and arriving at the other at 9 P. M.

NOMINATION OF MR. WEBSTER FOR PRESIDENCY.—A great Convention of the friends of Mr. Webster assembled in Boston on Tuesday last, by which he was enthusiastically nominated for the next Presidency of the United States. Eloquent speeches were delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Rantoul and Choate, and J. T. Stephenson. An address to the people of the United States, written in Hon. Edward Everett's best style, was adopted; Committees of Correspondence appointed, &c. Webster Clubs are forming throughout the North and State.

It is now said that Mr. Webster will resign the State Department whenever he shall have been nominated by any other Convention—and it is supposed Vermont will do it very soon;—and that Mr. Fillmore will succeed him as Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Complete returns of the election show the choice of 197 whigs and 141 of all other parties. There are 2 vacancies. There was 48 majority against the whigs last year in the house, and 1 in the senate.

The new legislature will therefore be able, if it chooses, to reelect Gov. Boutwell.

COTTON FACTORIES.—The Goldsborough Patriot and Patriot is urging upon the people of Wayne county to build a Cotton Factory," and adds, "we are anxious to have some statistics on the subject of Cotton Factories, their cost, expenses of management, sort of hands employed, profits, &c. &c., and would be glad if some of our exchanges would publish the information."

We are called upon, we would inform the Patriot that there are several Factories in this place, which we have built the citizens of Wayne can purchase at less than cost, and thus save the trouble and expense of building. These Factories are not so profitable under the democratic tariff of 1846 as their owners could desire. But the democratic friends of the Republican, Democratic county of Wayne, are not perfectly satisfied with the aforesaid tariff, and would make no objection to the same. "For further information, apply at this office,"—as the advertisements say.

The subscription of $200,000, by Norfolk, was stated by the Telegraph to be for completing the Weldon Rail Road to a connection with the Gaston Road. But we learn that only half the amount was for that road, and the other half for the Ridgeway and Clarksville Rail Road.

The Seaboard Road has been completed from Portsmouth to Weldon.

The celebration of the event took place at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, by a Dinner at Rockingham's, at which speeches were delivered by Gen. McRae, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, and Hon. R. M. Saunders. About 400 came in the Weldon train to attend the celebration.

A POTATO WORTH BOASTING OF.—Our correspondents who mention the receipt of potatoes weighing five or six pounds should have been grown on the plantation of Lemuel Sloan, Esq., 4 miles from Clinton. It weighed 104 pounds soon after being taken from the earth. It is of the West India species. We are indebted for it to our friend Dr. H. A. Bizzell, of Clinton.

We have received a neatly printed catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Wake Forest College. From it we learn that there are in the Collegiate and Academical departments 103 Students.

The Editor of the Wilmington Journal, in reflect on the tone of the Raleigh Register, Mountain Banner, and Lincoln Courier, he will see a reason for our course to which he takes exception.

WHEELER'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have been able to devote but a moment now and then to turning over the leaves of this book, which has been so anxiously expected, and so much puffed, as well before as after its publication. This very superficial examination has satisfied us, that it contains a vast deal of information, which is no where else to be found embodied, much of which is deeply interesting and curious, and especially calculated, from its personal details, to make the book *sell*, and indeed to make it indispensable to all who read. It has satisfied us also, that the book is extremely inaccurate; that it is partial in its selections of persons to be noticed; that its personal Sketches are strongly tinctured with the author's political feelings, producing a deification of members of his own party, and far less than justice to some of those Whigs whom he introduces. And finally, that Col. John H. Wheeler, "T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C." is, in the estimation of the author, an exceedingly important personage—a whole page, in small type, being devoted to an account of himself and his family, besides the important information, vouchsafed to the wondering public, that when Mr. Gaston made his appearance in Raleigh to take his seat in the House of Commons as the member from the town of Newbern, he, Mr. Gaston, selected him, the said Col. John H. Wheeler, to present to the House his credentials!! Pro-di-gi-ous! The whole paragraph in which this fact is recorded is too characteristic to be omitted. Here it is:

"The writer well recollects that, while sitting in the office of Judge Taylor, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (the house now occupied by Judge Saunders), and reading under his care the elements of the law, that on a bright morning in Nov., 1827, the Newbern stage drove up. When the State House bell rung, he was preparing to go to the Capitol to attend to his duties (he was that year a member from his native county of Hertford, and the youngest member in the house), he met at the door Judge Taylor, who asked him in the house, as Mr. Gaston was there. He was introduced, and Mr. Gaston accompanied him to the Capitol. As yet it was not known to him the motive of the introduction, or the object of Mr. Gaston in going to the Capitol. When we reached the House of Commons, all eyes were turned upon Mr. Gaston, then in the zenith of his fame and popularity. He presented to the writer, a certificate of his election, as the member from Newbern, and most quietly requested him to present it to the House. It was done. This was his first interview with this distinguished man, and his first motion in the House of Commons. He well recollects the high satisfaction and improvement that he derived from an intimate and personal intercourse with him—the lessons and practical wisdom that his course and conversation afforded—the charm of his wit in private circles—the brilliancy of his eloquence in the Hall."

Col. Wheeler also informs the world, (page 119, vol. 2,) that *he* was the author of the Preamble and Resolutions which were presented to the Legislature of 1844–5, by Dr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on the subject, on the death of Judge Gaston. The presumption is, of course, that Col. Wheeler is proud of the paternity of the Preamble and Resolutions, and is unwilling to be longer deprived of the honor of being known as their author. This exhibition of the characteristic *modesty* of the Colonel, has induced us to read the document in question, and the perusal leaves no doubt of the fact that the Colonel is its author. Some half a dozen errors of grammar sufficiently vouch for his accuracy in this particular at least. In the first line the Colonel wrote, "The General Assembly of North Carolina *have* learned that since *their* last Session," &c. Five lines after, in the same paragraph, he wrote, "The General Assembly of the State, from the unsullied character and inestimable worth of this distinguished citizen, *is* conscious that no acts or words can express *their* deep veneration," &c. Here the Legislature is, in the same breath, represented as both singular and plural, and as being conscious *"from"* the unsullied character, &c. In another paragraph *"caried* stations" is improperly used for *various* stations. In another it is said, "Nothing could exceed his long, bright, and glorious career in life, but the tranquil manner in which *he left it.*" *Left* what? Another paragraph reads as follows:

"The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina feel their inability to express their own feelings, or those of their constituents, in view of the loss which the State has sustained; yet they deem it due to the memory of departed talents, and gratitude for his long and faithful services, to offer the following Resolutions."

According to our recollection of Lindley Murray's Grammar, a body acting with perfect unanimity, as the Legislature did on this occasion, speaks properly in the singular number, and should have said,—feels *its* inability to express its own feelings,—yet it is due, &c. How Col. Wheeler would parse the sentence *"and gratitude* for his long and faithful services," we cannot imagine.

In another paragraph of the preamble, Col. Wheeler induces the Legislature to say, "Full of years, and full of honors, he left without a struggle or a murmur, a world of gloom for an eternity of glory."

The Colonel must be deeply enamored of this "gloomy" idea, for he applies it to Mr. Macon, in another part of the book, (quoting from himself,) and to how many other persons who died, we have not had time to discover.

Certainly nothing could be more incorrect than the designation of this as a "world of gloom" to Mr. Gaston. To him it had been all "bright and glorious," as Col. Wheeler himself says in the same breath. He had attained to the highest distinction, politically, professionally, and socially; and he had attained that distinction without one act which could stain the purity of his character, or dim the brightness of the world to him. It is only bad men, or unfortunate men, or afflicted men, or misanthrophic men, who find this a gloomy world. Judge Gaston was none of these.

These are not all the beauties of this production, of which Col. Wheeler is so proud that he cannot help claiming it as his own bantling, somewhat at the expense of his deceased friend Dr. Cameron. To show up the others would take more room than we can spare.

We may hereafter recur to the subject; for we do not think that a book so evidently partial, and so grossly inaccurate, should be allowed to take a place as "History."

It is stated in some of the papers that Mr. Fillmore has withdrawn for the present, from the Presidential canvass. A shrewd man is Mr. Fillmore. But if Mr. Fillmore backs out, as we believe he will, if he has not already done so, what will become of the Vice Presidentship of Mr. Graham, and what of all that enthusiasm which was suffered to escape in certain whig meetings up country, over which the Raleigh Register did jubilate. Rather a waste of the raw material that, we think. We beg our whig friends to keep cool. It will be all right. We'll beat them any way, and they need not be uneasy about it. It will be done in a very scientific manner. It will be a clean, clear, and unmistakeable beat.—*Wilmington Jour.*

"Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought." We doubt not that the Journal devoutly wishes that all the above were true. But we read a few papers, and we have nowhere, save in the Journal, seen so preposterous an idea as that "Mr. Fillmore has withdrawn," or thinks of withdrawing, from a position in which the Whigs, as we surely hope, will place him. No, no. "A shrewd man is Mr. Fillmore," too shrewd thus to play into the hands of his enemies.

The Journal "whistles to keep its courage up."

P. S. After the above was in type, we find that the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, (a *Locofoco*-neutral paper,) has started such a story about Mr. Fillmore. A likely story indeed, that such a person should be in the confidence of the President!

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The Editor of the Richmond Whig, writing from Washington, says that the chances for Gen. Scott are considered on the decline since the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections. And adds,—

"Among the Democracy, the pretensions of Judge Douglas are said to be on the wane. Meantime, two new candidates have been brought into view. One of these is that man of the patched breeches, Gov. Marcy. Certainly, the Spoils party could take no fitter exponent of its principles. It is, however, suspected that he is intended as a mere decoy, to be used by the Barnburners to draw the Hunkers to them; and afterwards to be thrown by, when the flock shall be netted. Ex-Secretary Walker, now much figuring in England, and high in favour with her Political Economists, is the other new competitor. He appears to have been started by a combination of Englishmen, and of those who would wish to be—the Free Trade and Secession party of our own country. His financial abilities have shed great glory upon their principles: for this is just the year when, by the most irrefragible inductive methods of that great scientific party, the Ex-Secretary demonstrated *that our export* of Breadstuffs would amount, for the year, to about 370 millions of dollars! I find that he has come amazingly near the mark; for that they will be 350 millions short of it. The period of such a financial arithmetical exploit ought certainly not to pass off without such a sign of admiration for his powers of calculation as would be given by his nomination. If a man is ever to be exalted to the Presidency for the enormity of his blunders, there can be no need to wait. Mr. Walker can never be exceeded."

"HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO"—FIBBING!—The Governor of South Carolina, among other remarkable things, says, in his Message to the Legislature,—

"You are fully aware of our wrongs, and know that the Federal Government which was instituted for our protection and welfare, as well as that of the other States, has directed all its energies to the destruction of that institution *upon which our very vitality depends.*"

Looking to the increase of negroes, and their present high price, we think, that if it be true that the Federal Government has directed all its energies to the destruction of the institution, it must be admitted that there is very little force in "all the energies" aforesaid.

In another place the Governor says,—

"But above all, I call upon you to remember that the soldiers of the Federal Government are now stationed on your coast, either to overawe or to coerce you. That the guns of Castle Pinckney, and even of Fort Moultrie (which your fathers so gallantly defended) and which were ceded to the General Government for your protection, are now frowning upon Charleston. Surely this monstrous insult, added to our injuries, will rouse the pride and patriotism of our people.

Pray, was there ever a time when soldiers were *not* stationed on that coast, or the guns of the forts *not* frowning upon Charleston? One might infer from the Governor's language that some change had taken place in these matters; but we presume not.

The Governor's voice is still for secession, or, as he expresses it, "That, as our equality is not acknowledged in the Union, we should assert our independence out of it."

A writer in the Charleston Mercury nominates the Rev. Basil Manly, D. D. for President of South Carolina College, to succeed Hon. Wm. C. Preston.

THE TRIAL OF COL. AVERY.—Just before our paper is going to press, we have received the Mountain Banner, with a long, particular, and authentic account of the circumstances preceding and at the trial of Col. Avery. We would cheerfully comply with the request to publish it, but it is impossible to find room for it to-day, and our next will probably be filled with the President's Message, &c. In general, it agrees with the statement already in type, (see preceding page,) from the Asheville Messenger. But we learn from this statement, that Dr. Erwin, a witness for the State, (who had attended Avery after the first fight,) testified on the trial that "from the injuries Mr. Avery had received, he was wholly unable to engage in any kind of combat with Flemming on that evening."

Much bullying and boasting by Flemming were proven on the trial.

"Just at the calling of Court, Mr. Flemming was seen by a witness coming from the direction of his hotel, and crossing over the street from the enclosure which surrounded it, he met a witness and spoke to him in a loud tone of voice, and said "give my respects to your lady. I understand she said to you if you were to come to her after receiving a cowhiding without resenting it, she would be tempted to give you another." Several persons were standing around and near, when the remark was made. Witness went some fifty yards, into the lower room of the Court House, and saw Avery with a drunken client, hanging on to him, and talking to him. Avery from his office, would have approached the Court House, in an opposite direction to that by which Flemming approached it from his hotel. The first case that was called when Court met, was one in which Flemming was a party. His counsel declared they were not ready. Avery was sitting in front of the Clerk's table to the left. Flemming started towards the Clerk's table, with his cloak on—he got almost to Avery, some ten feet from him, and several persons between them: he stopped, turned back, threw off his cloak, and then went to the Clerk's table, directly in front of Avery, and about 8 feet from him, and was seen to look at Avery. At this time, there were several persons between them, and a bench about breast high, and two feet wide, and one or two clients were pulling at Avery, who did not see him. He remained at the table a moment, and then passed clear of the bench and persons between Avery and himself, and approached his counsel in front, instead of behind, as is usual, and leant forward to speak to him, with his side to Avery, and about six feet from him. Avery rose up instantly, presented his pistol and fired about the time Flemming took his position. Flemming immediately rose up erect, stepped back, and faced Avery and threw his hand up to his breast; as he did this, Avery advanced and threw the pistol at him. Col. Gaither seized Avery, and not knowing whether Flemming had been touched, carried him out of the Court House, and coming back, and finding Flemming dead, he returned to Avery, and then coming back again, announced to the Judge that Avery was in the Sheriff's room, and surrendered himself. Judge Battle then ordered him to be committed, and upon Col. Gaither's request, he was excused from prosecuting, as Solicitor, Mr. Avery being his nephew."

"It was in evidence that a marked change had taken place in Mr. Avery's manner since the affair at McDowell. That his mind seemed to brood over it to the exclusion of every thing else; that on Monday and Tuesday till the slaying, he seemed unconscious of what he was doing, made particular engagements about business and forgot them, nor could he be aroused to them. One witness, the Rev. Benjamin Hamilton, of Rutherford county, having gone to Morganton expressly to see him on his (Mr. Avery's) own appointment on business, after making some ineffectual attempts to get his mind aroused to the nature of the business, left him, and returned home with the thorough conviction that his mind was disordered by the intensity of his feelings, upon the situation in which he was placed R. C. Pearson, Esq. of Morganton, and John Burgin, Esq., and two other gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence, testified to the same effect."

"His Honor Judge Battle charged the jury substantially as follows:

"That the Legislature had provided men, who had made law their study, and who were therefore presumed to understand it better than juries, to instruct them what the law is, as applicable to each case that came before them—that in civil cases they were bound to be governed by the law as laid down by the court, and if they took upon themselves to disregard the instructions given them, the court would not permit the verdict to stand. In criminal cases juries had the physical power to judge of the law as well as of the facts, but if they do so, it was upon their own responsibility. The court would discharge its duty in this case and tell them what the law was—if they disregarded it, the responsibility rested with them. He had no power to control them. After explaining to the jury what was murder, and the meaning of malice, and how murder was estimated to manslaughter, he instructed the jury that the provocation set up by the prisoner's counsel as mitigating the killing to manslaughter, did not have that effect, and that the killing under the circumstances detailed by the witnesses was murder, not manslaughter, although the provocation given to prisoner was as great as could be given by one man to another, causing, as was testified by a witness, even a lady to forget the gentleness of her sex, and to tell her husband, had he received such an indignity without resenting it, she would be tempted to inflict the same indignity upon him.

"As to the other defence set up by the prisoner's counsel, if they believed the prisoner's mind was so disordered by the indignity offered him by the deceased, or from any other cause, as not to know what he was doing—or that which he was doing was a crime—and that in this state of frenzy, brought on by this greatest of all indignities, as it was admitted to be, he knew not the place where he was, the criminality of the act he did, and in this state of mind he took the life of the deceased, then the prisoner was not responsible, and they should render a verdict not guilty. But they must remember that this evidence came from the prisoner, and it was his duty to *satisfy* them that that was his condition."

"The jury retired, and after an absence of scarce five minutes, returned through their Foreman, R. V. Michaux, a verdict of not guilty. The scene which then took place was deeply affecting. There was no applause, but the most profound silence, and there was not a dry eye in the Court House.

"His Honor Judge Battle did not think he could take any notice of the contempt—as it was manifest that the prisoner was acquitted upon the last ground of defence set up by his counsel, and upon consultation with the members of the Bar he found that all concurred with him in opinion."

The Whig Meeting, advertised for yesterday, was postponed until to-day, in consequence of the inclement weather, and we are therefore not able to publish the proceedings this week. The meeting was well attended, and the best spirit prevailed—that true-hearted Whig, Hugh Waddell, Esq. presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, approving of the present Administration, and declaring a preference for Fillmore and Graham for the next President and Vice President of the United States; and also recommending John A. Gilmer, Esq. of Guilford, as the Whig candidate for Governor of this State.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Methodist Conference.—This body is now in Session in this place. Bishop Andrews, of Georgia, is presiding over its deliberations. They are moving on with facility and ease, despatching the usual business for such an occasion. We have heard of no question, up to the time of going to press with this paper, that has excited a debate. There are now about 70 preachers in attendance, and some others expected.—*Sal. Watchman, Nov.* 27.

Anson Plank Road.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Anson Plank Road, held in this town, on Thursday last, Allan MacFarlan, Esq., was elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors:—J. C. Coit, Alex. McQueen, J. W. Leak, J. Eli Gregg, S. W. Cole, W. R. Leak, William G. Smith and L. D. Bennett.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

FEDERAL COURT.

This Tribunal convened in this city on Monday last, and had not adjourned at the time of our going to press. Judge Wayne, only, is present—the health of Judge Potter, which has been quite feeble of late, preventing his attendance.

Raleigh Register, Sat. last.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.

Kentucky Legislature.—Balloting for Senator.—The Kentucky legislature had three ballots to-day for United States senator. On the last ballot the vote stood—for Merriweather, (dem.,) 59; Dixon, (whig.) 46; Helm, (whig.) 16; Marshall, 7; Williams, 2; McKee, 1; C. M. Clay, 1. This makes about twenty ballots already had, and the result seems as far off as ever.

MARRIED,

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. John Depo, Mr. JOHN BELL to Miss SARAH A., daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Gilmore—all of Cumberland county.

In Bladen county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Owen, DANIEL M. McDONALD, of Fayetteville, to Miss ANNA C., eldest daughter of Malcom Monroe, Esq.

In Albemarle, on the 20th ult., by the Rev'd A. Richardson, Dr. PRESTON W. WOOLLEY to Miss LETITIA HEARN, daughter of Mr. Eben Hearn.

Also, on the same day, in Stanly county, by Henry Marshall, Esq., Mr. WHITSON CARTER to Miss SMITH, daughter of Mr. John Smith.

In Anson county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Monroe, Mr. ABNER FLOWERS to Miss MARTHA LILES, youngest daughter of Mr. Sandford Liles.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, the 30th ult., aged 87 years, Mrs. SARAH DAWSON, a native of the Isle of Sky, Scotland, but for 75 years a resident of this vicinity.

☞ The friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of Mr. Wm. R. Love, on Grove Street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

In Robeson county, on the 18th inst., Mrs. BARBARA McMILLAN, widow of the late Hector McMillan. She was a devotedly pious lady, and shared largely in the esteem and affection of all who knew her.

In this county, on the 10th October last, Mrs. ELSEY DEAL, aged 87 years, leaving five children, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

In Orange county, near Cedar Grove, on the 24th ult., Mr. JOHN KELLY, aged about 70.

In Raleigh, on the 14th ult., of Brain Fever, CHARLES BATTLE, infant son of Charles and Laura Phillips, of Chapel Hill, aged 11 months and 14 days.

At Rutherfordton, on the 21st ult. Mr. THOS. A. HAYDEN, former Editor of the Mountain Banner, aged 40 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 1—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, and goods for B Rose & Son, White & Underhill, R Mitchell, J W Sandford, Leete & Johnson, J A Gilchrist, White & Raboteau, W R Love, J & T Waddill, W H Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, W McIntyre, J Moore, J W Powers, C S Johnson, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, J Brown, Ray & Pearce, McLauchlin & Jones, R D McNeill, F & H Fries, J H & J Martine, C T Haigh & Son, Brown, Fraley & Co, S J Hinsdale, H B Hays & Son, G S Hodges, Cook & Taylor, C Lutterloh, E O Schwartz, J & C J Cowles, S Pearce, J D Bumpass, E J Hale & Son, and 25 passengers.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 26—Barque Orlean St John from Matanzas; Schr Wm H Smith from New York. 27—Schr Memento from New York. 28—Brig Ella from New Foundland; Schrs Fidelia from Philadelphia, Mary Howard from New York.

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Oranges! Oranges! Oranges!

ANOTHER lot, just received at
CH'S BANKS'S.
Nov. 25, 1851. 43tf

Fayetteville Prices Current.

DECEMBER 2, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	$ 16	$ 18
Sides,	15	16
Shoulders,	14	15
Western,	12	14
BEESWAX—	22	28
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7⅞	7¾
Prime,	7½	
Fair,	7⅛	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	8½	10
FEATHERS—	26	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5	
Fine,	4 75	
Scratched,	4 50	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	85
Wheat,	80	
Oats,	50	
Peas,	80	
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	15
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	26	27
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 10	1 15
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	48	50
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2½
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—The market has been quite animated. We advance our rates according to last sales.

FLOUR.—Present prices hardly sustained.

GRAIN.—No change.

MOLASSES.—The quantity in market is light, and prices range rather above our quotations.

SALT.—Sack Salt firmer. Sells at 1 50.

SPIRITS.—The large receipts of Northern Brandy and Whiskey have a tendency to curtail the sale of domestic spirits, but prices remain firm.

TURPENTINE.—No change in dip or scrape. Spirits have advanced; 250 barrels sold at 26½ to 27 cts. No. 3 Rosin 65.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull; no operations to notice. Lard scarce and wanted, at 12 cts. Fair stock of Corn; last sales at 55; retailing at 67½ to 70. Baltimore Flour selling from store at $5; stock of Fayetteville brands rather light. Soft Turpentine 2 35; Hard 1 35; Spirits advanced 1 ct. per gallon; sales at 30 cts. Tar 1 65. Timber—Sales of four ratts as follows: one at 5 75, one at 6 50, one at $7, and one at $9.—*Herald.*

At Charleston, Saturday last, Cotton market weak, prices in favor of buyers, 6 to 8¼.

At New York, same date, Cotton firm, at 8½ for middling Uplands.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 8¼.—a decline of ½.

Total receipts of Cotton, 476,877 bales, against 451,263 last year. Increase 25,614.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

ACCORDING to appointment, Prof. Hewlett will deliver a Temperance Lecture this Evening, at a quarter before 7 o'clock, in the Fayetteville Hall, which the citizens in general and the Ladies in particular are invited to attend.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 2. 1tpd

UPPER LEATHER.

WE have a large lot of UPPER LEATHER, at Tanners' prices, which we will take green or dry Hides for, or would not refuse cash. COOK & TAYLOR.
Dec. 2, 1851. 44-4w

I WANT MONEY,

AND I have now on hand 225,000 BRICK, that I wish to exchange for money.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Dec. 1, 1851. 44-4w

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for Grading, Bridging, Planking and finishing the Anson Plank Road, from Wright's Folly to Rocky River, and also for supplying the necessary timbers and lumber for the same.

For particulars, apply to the President of the Company at Cheraw, S. C.

ALLAN MACFARLAN, President.
Nov. 27, 1851. 44-3w

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 Bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Dec. 2, 1851. 44-tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 10th Nov'r:

Rev Raiford Autry, Alston Bruce, Thomas Bene, Anderson Baker, Ed W Bacon, Elisha Brown, J G M Buffaloe.
Joshua Carver, John A Cameron, Dan'l Campbell.
Fred'k Dowd.
Levi Evans.
Hannah Freeman.
John S Ganey, Eliz'h Gilmore, Simon Godwin, Thos Gibson, Eliza Goins.
S M Hewlet, Geo S Hubbard, Arthur Haney, J Hartman, Elisha Hodges, Solomon Honeycut, John Hodges, John Holder, C A Harrison, E H Hall.
Sarah F James.
Geo W Levy, T S Lane.
David Mayo, T W Moody, E Merritt.
A H McLeod, Catharine J McNeill, John McLeran, Catharine McArthur, Malcom McNeill, Angus McGill, Dan'l McMillan, Sen.
Joseph Nance.
Wm Riley, Joseph Rowe, Geo D Ray.
Amos Stephens, Ann Small, T S Stolor, Jas H Snell.
J Taylor.
Joseph S Waddell, Wm R Ward, Jas H Wethers, Henry Williams.
54] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.
Dec. 1, 1851. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

☞ The Winter Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of January and close on the last Thursday in May, under the charge of the former Principal. Tuition same as heretofore. Board at various prices, from $7 to $9 per month.
December 1, 1851. 44-3w

WHEELER'S Historical Sketches of North Carolina, $2.
Wiley's North Carolina Reader, $1.
Daily expected from Philadelphia, by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 2.

TURPENTINE LAND

FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.
Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

☞ The above reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, at Marion C. H., (S. C.) or for lodging him in any safe jail so that I can get him, of my fellow WILLIS. He is about 18 or 19 years old, a bright mulatto, about five feet 6 or 8 inches high. He was last seen near Campbell's Bridge, inquiring the way to Mr. Durias Jackson's. C. HENRY BLACK.
Nov. 29, 1851. 44-3t

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complection, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.
JOHN McLEAN.
Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44tf

Linseed Oil, in quantities to suit.

2,000 lbs. pure WHITE LEAD, in large and small kegs.
Fire-proof Paints, for roofs of houses.
Together with a general assortment of other Paints.
Just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1851. 43-3t

WANT OF MONEY.

☞ Those who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please settle by the 1st of January, that I may be able to settle with those I owe. A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.
—ALSO—
15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,
Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

New Firm.

☞ THE undersigned have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm and style of McLEAN & JONES, for the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter Business, as also for the distillation of Turpentine.
A. D. McLEAN.
N. G. JONES.
Summerville, N. C., Nov. 24, 1851. 43-tf

MULE FOR SALE.

A GOOD sized MULE, warranted gentle in harness. Apply soon to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1851. 43-2t

FAIR NOTICE.

☞ THOSE persons who have been called upon for the Taxes due the Town, and have not paid, are informed that I shall apply to the County Court next week, for an Order for the sale of all Real Estate liable. Those who wish to save cost will do well to attend to this notice.
G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1851. 43-2t

☞ THE undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 16 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse; will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.
I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.
H. G. HALL.
Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12, in good order, of excellent quality.

Putty, in *Tin Canisters* and *Bladders.*
Spanish Whiting, in quantities to suit.
Just received and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 25, 1851. 43-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding claims against the late firm of Blocker & Bullard, are requested to present the same to Mr. E. Fuller, Fayetteville.
JOHN C. BLOCKER.
Harrisonburg, Nov. 25, 1851. 43tf

☞ THE Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Thursday the 4th day of December next, (it being the week of our County Court,) for the purpose of electing a Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for this County.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Nov. 25, 1851. 43-2t

Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company.

24th November, 1851.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in this Company will be held in the Public Hall of the Fayetteville Hotel on Thursday the 4th December next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and fixing a further location of the Road from Kingsbury, Northwardly,—and for the transaction of such other business as the interest of the Company may require.

All Stockholders should be present in person or by proxy.

A. McLEAN,
J. C. WILLIAMS,
NATHAN KING,
J. W. STRANGE,
M. V. JONES, } Trustees, &c.
[43-2t

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, Dec. 3d, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, 7 Acres LAND on Lamon Street, with a small HOUSE renting at $12 per annum.

Also, 106 Acres on Lumberton road, 2½ miles from town.

Also, 2 Shares Stock Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

Also, second-hand light Carriage, in good repair, with harness.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 25. 43-3t

HINSDALE'S

Compound Iceland Moss

COUGH CONFECTION.

THIS Preparation has proved itself to be of great efficacy in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and other pulmonic affections. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be given to young children with perfect success and safety. The medicinal ingredients of which this Confection is composed are purely vegetable, and are selected and compounded by the Proprietor with accuracy and care, and are, singly, of great benefit in pulmonary complaints.

For sale, with directions, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

GLUE.

6 BARRELS for Distillers. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MAC INTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. clear MESS PORK.
3 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, fine quality.
Liberty Point. 40tf

FRESH CRACKERS, &c.

15 BBLS. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
10 boxes Soda ditto.
12 ditto Wine, Picnic, Sugar and Boston Crackers. For sale by
SAMPL W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York,*

And until 1st Dec. next at Mr. Daniel Clark's old Stand, after which we may be found in the NEW STORE, NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture, consisting in part of
Cloth Cloaks, all qualities.
Black and colored Cloth Surtout and Sack Overcoats, every grade.
Labrador and Lamb's-wool Beaver ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto, made reversible, to wear either side out.
Beaver-cloth, Petersham and Kersey Overcoats, every style.
Dress and Frock Coats, of French cloth, superior quality, equal to custom work.
Sack Coats of all kinds and qualities.
Pants of fine French Doeskin.
Ditto of fancy Cassimere, in variety.
Ditto of Sattinets, Kerseys, &c.
Vests, of Satin, plain and fancy Silks, Silk Velvets, Wool Velvets, Cashmere, Cassimere, Valencia, Marseilles, &c.
Vests, of white and figured Silks, for weddings and parties, in variety.

—ALSO—

Shirts, plain and embroidered; Collars; Under-Shirts; Drawers; Cravats, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of medium and cheap CLOTHING.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES. ☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*
Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

ROBESON COUNTY.

ATTENTION!!

THE undersigned respectfully gives notice to the citizens of this vicinity, that he has opened an Establishment at Mr. Norment's late Stand, where he will keep a regular assortment of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Such as Calicoes, Homespuns, Sattinetts, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, (latest fashions,) Ready-made CLOTHING of all sorts and sizes, Fancy and Worsted Goods; together with a full Stock of

GROCERIES, viz:

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Candles, Tobacco, Snuff, &c, &c.

L. BRANDT,
Next door to Dr. McQueen's Office.
Lumberton, Nov. 15, 1851. 40-1m

☞ P. S. Cash paid for Corn, Wool, Tallow and Beeswax.

BURNING FLUID,

PRICE 75 cents per gallon. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills.

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for "Circular-Saw Mills", to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 39-3m

Distillers of Turpentine.

I HAVE reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be extra sized. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.

A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, Nov. 10, 1851. 39-2m

P. P. JOHNSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED and offers for sale, cheap,—
75 bags superior Rio COFFEE,
25 barrels Coffee Sugar,
50 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
Loaf and Granulated Sugar.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Iron and Nails, Shovels, Spades, Trace Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Files, Collins's Axes, &c.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

TOBACCO.

PRIME North Carolina and Virginia Chewing Tobacco, by the Box and retail.

J. & T. WADDILL.
October 25, 1851. 34-tf

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO Dictionary; ditto Octavo; Walker's Octavo; Worcester's, Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 9.

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

The Change has been made!

THE Subscribers having sold out their old Stock of Goods, have the pleasure now of saying to their friends, that they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

Groceries of all kinds,

All of which we will sell low for Cash, or exchange for any kind of Country Produce, or to punctual customers on time.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

COMPETITION DEFIED!

Clothing! Clothing!

NOW receiving, direct from New York, a superb lot of CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable style and of the best materials, consisting of black and brown Frock and Dress Coats; Cloth Overcoats; Cassimere Pants, several varieties; fancy Grenadine Silk, Satin and Twilled Silk Vests. All of which will be sold lower than any concern of the kind in town, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Call and see. A further addition to the Stock is daily expected, and due notice will be given. One door East of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO.
Sept. 22, 1851. 24tf

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie Street,

Has always on hand a supply of
Bacon, Tobacco, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Soap, Candles, Cotton Yarn, Sheetings, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware.

—ALSO—

A large stock of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, embracing Western and N. C. Whiskey; French, Apple and Peach Brandy; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Holland Gin; Wines of different kinds.

All of which have been purchased low for Cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Nov. 1, 1851. 36-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, selected by himself with great care, comprising all the fashionable dress goods for ladies' fall and winter wear. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, for gentlemen's wear.

Also, a good stock of Boots and Shoes of every description; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Umbrellas. Also, Bed and Negro Blankets, Kerseys and Flannels, and a great variety of other goods; all of which will be sold very cheap. Call and examine for yourselves; it shall cost nothing.

W. S. LATTA.
Nov. 3. 36-6w

OSNABURGS, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.
Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets,

Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz: **Marble Mantels, Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,** (for floors,) **Marble Letters, &c.,** at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Blocks, &c. to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to. 26-4m

WRITING PAPER.

400 REAMS assorted French, English and American Cap, Letter, Bath Post, Folio Post, and Note Papers—a well selected stock, embracing a great variety of quality and price. Also, Bristol Boards, Perforated Ditto, Tissue and Drawing Paper, and Stationary of all kinds. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 29, 1851.

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

NEW MUSIC.

THE Palo Alto Waltz, by L. H. Whitaker of Fayetteville; the Mary Polka, by do. Both new pieces. For sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.
Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.

J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

ONE THOUSAND RAFTS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and money, will find it to their interest to send their produce to the care of R. Shaw, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

RODERICK SHAW.
Wilmington, Oct. 28, 1851. 35-3m

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina, and Blum's Farmers' and Planters' ALMANACS, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

KERSEYS, Sattinets, and Blankets, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

E. C. HALL,

OF ROME,

Successor of Hall, Sackett & Co.,

IS now receiving his Fall STOCK of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries.

A much larger and more general stock than ever opened on the East side of the Cape Fear—which he is prepared and determined to sell to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at greatly reduced prices.

☞ He would call particular attention to his stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. The assortment is unusually large, and of every quality and style; and having been bought for Cash, he can and will sell them very low.

You that wish Bargains will find it to your interest to give the Stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

Always on hand, a general stock of GROCERIES.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

D. & W. McLaurin

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—ALSO—

75 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
75 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails, assorted,
8 tons Swedes and English Iron,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

With Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars; Green Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Powder; Shot; Bar Lead; Table Salt; Bar and Fancy Soaps. With a great variety of other articles, to which we invite the attention of purchasers at wholesale or retail, as low as any other house in the place.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

HAIR FOR PLASTERING,

FOR sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

Watches and Jewelry.

The Subscriber repectfully informs the public, that he has just returned from the North, with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; Gold Fob, Guard & Vest Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Gilt Keys; Breast Pins; Ear Rings; Finger Rings; Gold, Silver, Steel and Shell Spectacles; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Bracelets; Lockets; Gold and Silver Belt Buckles; Sleeve Buttons; Clasps; Silver Cups; Music Boxes, Silver Fruit and Butter Knives; Port-moneys; Purses; a fine assortment of Walking Canes; Plated Cake Baskets and Castors; a large assortment of fine and common Accordeons; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Surveyors' Compasses; Chains; Mathematical Instruments; Ladies' Work Boxes; fine and common double and single barrel Guns; Pistols of every variety; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; Dog Collars and Calls; fine Pocket and Pen Knives; Scissors; Razors; Needles; Chessmen and Boards; Hair, Tooth, Nail, Lather and Flesh Brushes; Note Paper; Envelopes; and a great variety of Fancy Goods.

Alarm, Eight and One-day CLOCKS.

Purchasers will please give me a call.

☞ Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

W. PRIOR, Hay street.
Sept. 2, 1851. 18-3m

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

HAVE one piece extra fine 7-4 black French CLOTH, to which they would call the attention of the public.
Oct. 15, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness.
By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by
E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.
Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT, / O. S. BALDWIN. / Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55ypd

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.
Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, / A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

SADDLES and Bridles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

New Firm & New Livery Stables.

THE Undersigned having formed a Copartnership to carry on the

Livery Stable Business,

Respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the Public generally, that they can be accommodated on reasonable terms with

Horses, Buggies & other Vehicles,

at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscribers, as they are well prepared to carry on the Business, having refitted and renewed the Establishment, with the addition of some fine Horses and new Vehicles, and are satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who may wish to hire.

And therefore call on them to give us a trial.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.
Sept. 18, 1851. 23y

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf

WHOLE, half and quarter Bbls. and whole and half Kits Mackerel; also, half bbls. Shad, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.
36tf]

RYE WHISKEY.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's Old Rectified RYE WHISKEY, just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.
July 1. 78tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.
Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

CANDLES.—"Patent, Pearl, and Fayetteville Mould," for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

Fall & Winter for 1851!!

Fashionable Merchant Tailoring

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.,

ARE opening direct from their Manufactory, and from newest importations, a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

comprising every variety of Business and Dress Coats,—Pants beautifully cut, newest style and best workmanship,—Vests, a numberless variety of patterns, finest and medium qualities. Also, every style of Under Garment worn by Gentlemen, of the best qualities and most approved cut;—and we would call particular attention to our *Patent Yoke Seam* Shirt, the best fitting garment worn; and also the new and beautiful style of Drawers, sold only by ourselves.

IN THE DRESS GOODS LINE, we are prepared to show up a most splendid assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Suspenders, Night Caps, &c. &c., in all a complete variety, latest style.

OUR MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is conducted by Cutters of eminent skill, and all our work got up in the best style possible. Great attention paid to the newest and most approved fashions, as we put ourselves in possession of the monthly Reports, direct from Paris and New York.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington will find it quite to their advantage to call and examine our Stock.

Terms Cash, and all Goods sold at fair prices.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market st.,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 22, 1851. 24-tlJ pd

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

CUT TACKS and American Rivets, for sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
2 doors West of C. F. Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having recently increased his business, he has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

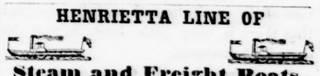
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 22, 1851.

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

WANTED,

A Gentleman to take charge of a School, to teach the common English Branches, at Long Creek, New Hanover county. References will be expected for morality and capacity.—For further information inquire of

HECTOR McALLISTER,
JOHN LARKINS,
E. R. WILSON,
Committee.
November 17, 1851. 42-2t

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42-tf
November 18, 1851. }

WANTED,

A NEGRO WOMAN of good moral character and honest habits, who can be fully recommended as a first rate Cook, and is not over thirty years old. For such a servant the highest market price in cash will be given by the subscriber. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.
Nov. 18, 1851. 41tlJ

A desirable Location for a Medical Practitioner, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Robeson county—350 acres—lying on the East side of Indian Swamp, three miles from Lumber River, on the road leading from Lumberton to Fair Bluff, adjoining the lands of Brumbles, Rhodes and others. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, convenient outhouses, and a Medical office conveniently fitted up. Fifty acres of the land is under cultivation; the remainder well timbered, convenient to market, and well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, &c. He also offers his stock of Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Books. His medical preparation is complete, embracing every article in popular use. His Library is very select, containing the most approved authors. The location for a physician is decidedly the best in the country. He therefore invites the Profession to give this notice consideration. Any one wishing to purchase, or wishing further information, will do well to apply on the premises, or address the subscriber at Leesville, Robeson county, N. C., by the 20th of December next.

JOHN M. McLEAN.
Nov. 13, 1851. 40-3t*

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 40-83w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the late John Stewart, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of the Trustor, on Wednesday the 3d December next, (being County Court week,) his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness; one Cart and Harness; one Cow.

—ALSO—

The late Residence of the deceased, known as STEWART'S HOTEL, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a good Well of water.

Terms at Sale.

G. W. ROSE, Trustee.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 13, 1851. 39-*ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

NOTICE,

A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Crains creek in the upper edge of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnson, and others. 2,050 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water on it within three miles of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.

Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnson, who will show them the land; or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.

Terms made easy to the purchaser.

None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.

ROBERT McINTOSH.
Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3mw

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Hollow-Ware, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Mackerel, Codfish, &c. &c. &c.

Which he offers on reasonable terms.

He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, viz:

100 bbls. Whiskey.
50 " Apple Brandy.
10 " choice "old Nash," 5 years old.
10 " old Rye Whiskey.

His stock of FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care and are of superior quality. They consist of—

"Godard" Brandy.
"Otard" do.
"Hennesey" do.
"Old London Dock" ditto.
Holland Gin.
Jamaica Rum.
Irish Whiskey.
Madeira Wine, superior.
Sherry do, do.
Port do, choice, (very fine.)
Sicily Madeira do.

—IN GLASS—

Champaign Wine, of "Heidsieck" and other favorite brands.
Sparkling Hock, in pints and quarts.
Still Hock, do. do.
London Porter.

☞ All kinds of Produce bought at the Market price in exchange for Goods.

W. DRAUGHON.
Sept. 1, 1851. 18-3m

Clothing! Clothing!

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere.

THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Consisting of black, brown, green and other Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, the most fashionable fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable patterns.

☞ A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Overcoats, Dress and close-bodied Sack and Frock Coats, of the most approved styles; fancy and plain Silk and Cassimere Vests, of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine my Stock.

The Subscriber intends to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches. As he has taken the best situations in Cutting from the best instructers in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business to more success than it has tofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ He may be found at the Store occupied by Mr. John B. Trow, Jr., next door to Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, South West corner of Market Square.

HUGH GRAY.
Sept. 6, 1851. 36tf

Hurrah for North Carolina!

Home Industry must Succeed.

I AM now prepared to manufacture LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for $2 apiece, warranted; also Locks up to $5 apiece.

Also, MACHINERY made to order, cutting, new and old. Old Files made as new.

JOSEPH WOLTZ.
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend my way through for Home Industry.

IF you want to save a couple Hundred Dollars, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Cups, Arms, &c.

—ALSO—

Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper Work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-cups, Arms, &c. are as follows:

By the pound 37 cents; or by the barrel
7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worm,
10 do do do
12 do do do
14 do do do
15 do do do
16 do do do
20 do do do
25 do do do
30 do do do
35 do do do

All work will be warranted for two years fire and burning excepted. His work will be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh in the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver within the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 per day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTZ.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. McKAY,
JOHN C. McKAY.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at the Turpentine Stand in Lumberton, under the style of JOHN A. ROWLAND & GILBERT W. McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND,
GILBERT W. McKAY.
Lumberton, July 1, 1851.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, stables, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. A rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises to

J. W. MURPHY.
P. TAYLOR.
July 26th, 1851.

☞ Mrs. Anne C. Hall's reasons of selling her HOUSE on Haymount House is very large and convenient, has comfortable rooms, 9 of them having fireplaces. There are also several very large and convenient pantries and closets. The kitchen is large and commodious; a very convenient stable and carriage-house; a good smoke-house, an excellent well, and large garden spot.

The wing, containing 7 good rooms, can easily detached from the main building, and will make a comfortable residence for a small family. She is willing to divide the lot, selling either half or the whole. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and look at the buildings as soon as possible.

Nov. 10, 1851.

NEW GOODS AND NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received and is now for sale, a well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

—ALSO—

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell on very favorable terms for Country Produce taken in exchange.

Having purchased his Go